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S. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1870. NO. 257.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Work on the Tax and Tariff Bill.

The Income Tax Retained for Two Years—The Appropriation Bills Getting Along Very Slowly—Red Cloud's Reception by His Warriors—He is Working in Favor of Peace—The Funding Bill Again Sent to Conference Committee—The Georgia Question No Nearer a Solution—A New Minister to Berlin Among the Probabilities—Ex-Senator Frelinghuysn to Succeed Mr. Motley, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1870.

The Appropriation Bills.

There are still five appropriation bills to be finished before Congress adjourns. The naval bill went to the conference late last evening, and the committee at the preliminary meeting this afternoon discovered so many points of disagreement that it is not likely to come up for action before Thursday. The army bill will go into Conference to-morrow morning, solely on the part relating to the pay and decrease of officers. The House stood by the provisions reached in Logan's Conference, which the Senate has rejected by a decided majority, and no one can yet guess what will be the result of the consultation over the matter. The Indian bill has made no progress worth ever since last night. It was thought from the talk of yesterday, that an agreement could be reached, but the conference, which met this morning, were as obstinate as ever, and showed no signs of yielding. There is to be another meeting to-morrow, but the chances are against harmony. If the measure fails there will be no way of getting along except by bringing in a brief bill giving the President four or five millions to use in keeping peace with the Indians. The omnibus bill, occupied the attention of the Senate all day, and was increased about one million dollars. The two million appropriation for settlement of the ever-abiding Choctaw claims was debated two or three hours, and finally killed, though it will perhaps be moved again when the bill comes out of Committee of the Whole. The little deficiency bill is still in Morrill's Committee.

The Tax and Tariff Bill

Will probably come from the conference committee to-morrow evening. The members were in session three hours to-day, and have settled many of the points in dispute. The income tax is to be collected two years more at two and a half per cent., with the present thousand dollars exemption, and then close for ever. Provision is made which will enable the President can consolidate the collection and supervisorship districts, and discharge unnecessary revenue officers. The various House provisions increasing the tariff on spirits and tropical liquors are abandoned. Hemp will probably be twenty-five and jute butts eight dollars per ton. Telegraph wire goes over till next year for settlement, as do the clauses relating to nickel, hair cloth and tarred yarns or twine. The duties on sugars are accepted about as fixed by the Senate, the modification being in favor of refiners.

The effort to get a change in the rate of tax on whisky is a failure, and the committee will not hear anything but a circular lobby here in that interest.

Red Cloud for Peace.

General Smith, who was in charge of Red Cloud's party, arrived to-day. He expresses the opinion that there need be no general Indian war. Red Cloud was using all his influence for peace, and his efforts were producing a great effect upon his warriors. A thousand lodges were gathered to receive him, and the demonstration made over his return exceeded any that the oldest aboriginal inhabitant could recall. On leaving, Red Cloud had given General Smith his reason for asking the government for horses. He did not really need them, but reasoned that if he had been sent back on foot, his tribes might have concluded that he was not held in much consideration by our authorities, whereas by they would be apt to respect him. So his influence would decrease, and he could do nothing toward preventing a war. General Smith reports that his appearance with his whole party, well mounted, had the desired effect, and Red Cloud's warriors saw at a glance that their chief was believed to be a great warrior by the Great Father at Washington.

The Funding Bill.

The refusal of the House to adopt the Conference report on the funding bill does not necessarily indicate its defeat. There was considerable opposition to that feature of the Senate bill providing for two hundred millions of five per cents free from tax, at one and a half per cent. commission for negotiation, but this principal objection arose from among the friends of the measure. Those gentlemen, who claimed that the proposed seventh section of the funding bill virtually nullified the bank act by compelling the new banks to await the action of the Secretary in issuing new bonds, while the old banks continue to retain their six per cents. and also absorb the new bonds of the latter class. The motion to secure a new conference came from the Banking and Currency Committee, that was originally with a request that the same Committee might be appointed, with the special purpose of trying to remodify that objectionable portion of the seventh section. Both houses acted upon the suggestion, and the same managers were appointed again in each branch. The probability is that the committee will agree either to such a modification of the section as to avoid all discrimination against new banks, or leave all provisions in regard to banking out entirely, as the special friends of the currency bill desire.

New Money Order Offices

Upon recommendation of Representative Hay, the Postmaster General has established the following additional money order offices in the Twelfth Illinois District: Red Bud, Randolph county; Trenton, Clinton county; Hassenlaub and Eagle Creek, Fayette county; Highland, Troy and Collinsville, Madison county. Blanks will be sent to these new offices in the course of ten days.

The Georgia Bill.

The conference on the Georgia Bill will meet to-morrow morning. It consists of Senators Howard, Hamlin and Thurman, and Representatives Butler, Farnsworth and Paine, and its composition promises to produce a consultation altogether harmonious. Howard and Butler are against the election next fall, and Farnsworth and Thurman are strong for such election, and no one can tell just where Hamlin and Paine stand. Butler, Paine, Howard, Hamlin, and perhaps Farnsworth and Thurman, will agree to the Dawes bill if nothing better in the nature can be obtained; that is quite too non-committal in terms, though it really means an election for Congress and Legislature next November. If any agreement at all is reached by the conference, it will be in this direction. The new Attorney General is known to hold with the President that an election at that time is required by the State Constitution.

A New Minister to Berlin.

Since the sudden development of the present complications in Europe, the President has been inclined to send a new man to Berlin. Quite a number of Senators and many Republican Representatives have united in asking for the selection of Judge Orth, of Indiana. The Democrats of the House, hearing of the movement, united on unanimously in a letter to the President, setting forth that while they differed very widely from Judge Orth politically, they would regard his appointment with great satisfaction. And a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has been here for several days with the administration upon its foreign policy, and for this reason is regarded as a very fitting man to send abroad at this juncture.

Appointment.

Supervisor George R. Williams, of Indiana, was to-day appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Parnell, resigned, and assigned to collection duty. There is no scarcity of applicants for the more important supervisorship, but as yet no one has been agreed upon.

The Howard Report.

The Howard Committee was in session till twelve o'clock last night, when, after a very sharp discussion, an agreement was finally reached on the basis of the Arnell report, and the members dispersed, leaving the task of the number to arrange various scraps of manuscript for the printer. On looking it over, quite a batch of it was missing, and so the report was delayed another day, till the last portion could be re-written. It is being printed to-night, and unless new trouble arises, it will be made to the House to-morrow by Mr. Arnell.

Mr. Motley's Successor.

The talk to-day and yesterday at the White House has been that ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, is to succeed Motley at London, and the nomination is expected by Senators in the confidence of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1870.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed Chas. F. Graham, of Mich., Minister Resident at the Hague; Porter C. Bliss, Secretary of Legation at Mexico, Consuls—Chas. A. Brayton, of Rhode Island, at Cork; Adolph Buckner, at Bucharest, and H. U. Dimon, of Rhode Island, at Lisbon. J. W. Marmon, Surveyor General of Arizona; John Hopkey, Postmaster at Bucyrus, Ohio; Amos Cutler, Register of Land Office, at Republican Land District, Kansas; Chas. J. Sternberg, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Republican Land District, Kansas.

NOMINATIONS.

David Warner was to-day nominated for Survey of Customs at Galena, Illinois.

RECRUITS ORDERED TO SIOUX CITY.

Thirty-eight recruits have been ordered from New York to Sioux City.

BILL SIGNED.

The President has signed the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill.

SUDD IMPEACHED.

Claude Hamilton, a well known actor, was found dead in the White House lot, near the Executive Mansion, to-day. It is supposed his death was occasioned by apoplexy.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department directing that the rendezvous for iron-clads at New Orleans be broken up, and the vessels towed to Pensacola.

THE REED-JULIAN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Representative Cessna designs to call up to-morrow the contested election case of Reed against Julian, from Indiana. This will be the last case of the kind considered this session.

THE BERLIN MISSION.

The Democratic members of the House have signed a paper addressed to the President to the effect that, having heard the name of Hon. Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, had been mentioned in connection with the Berlin mission, they express the hope that he will receive the appointment.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, July 12—Beef cattle—receipts 1,185 head; demand, good for best grades at full prices; ordinary and small cattle are selling 75@81 lower; sales of extra at $6 25@6 75; first quality $5 75@6; second quality $5@5 12; third quality $4@5. Sheep and lambs—receipts 4,345 head; in good supply, with no change in rates. Spring lambs in fair demand; sales in lots at $7 50@8 each; extra $8 50@8.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1870.

SENATE.

A number of bills passed, including one for an increase of pension to $50 per month to the widow of General Hayes, killed at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was proceeded with. Amendments were adopted making appropriations for public buildings of $100,000 at Little Rock, Arkansas; $200,000 at St. Louis; $100,000 at Camden, New Jersey; authorizing the appointment of a commission to make an exploration and survey of the routes of Tehauntepec and Nicaragua to ascertain the practicability of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and appropriating $30,000 for the purpose. An amendment, by Mr. RICE, providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of over $1,900,000, in full satisfaction of the claims of the Choctaw Indians, gave rise to a lengthy discussion upon the general merits and history of the claims. Messrs. Rice, Davis, Trumbull, Warner and Yates favoring its payment as an equitable debt devolving upon the government by existing treaties.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the claim, and Mr. STEWART advocated a provision which would secure to the Indians not only the debt, but prevent its falling into the hands of speculators.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved an amendment allowing the exchange at the United States mint or branch mint of unrefined or unparted bullion for refined or parted bullion, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and providing that the privilege of depositors of bullion shall not be interfered with. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Army appropriation bill, and appointed a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Cameron and Warner. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill for compensation of grand and petit jurors in United States District courts, and for other purposes, was adopted.

The Senate then took a recess.

The business of the evening session consisted in the discussion of subjects of minor importance, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DICKEY reported from the Committee on Appropriations the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill, with the recommendation that the bill to reduce the number of army officers, as agreed to by the Conference Committee, be rejected and the Senate be substituted for the proposition of the Senate on that subject. After a few explanations by Messrs. Dickey and Dawes, Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Military Committee, stated the various points of difference between the Senate amendment for the reduction of the army and that rejected by the Committee on Appropriations, the latter being substantially the bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee and approved by the House. The substitute was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the sixteenth and seventeenth rules which prohibit bills being reported to either House, or to the President, in the last three days of the session, were suspended.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate joint resolution to relieve insurance companies from liability to income tax from undistributable sums carried to their contingent fund, with an amendment applying it also, to sums held by mutual life insurance companies, to their policy-holders. The amendments were agreed to and the joint resolution passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the conference committee on the funding bill, made a report, the substance of which has already been published, providing that the bonds issued by Messrs. Judd, Wilson, of Ohio; Cox, Marshall, Niblack, Garfield, Benjamin, Logan, and Wood, are received, on 90, now 101. The main objection urged by the speakers was its unfairness toward the new national banks, which would be forced into the proposed new bonds as their basis of circulation.

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The SPEAKER ruled that Mr. Butler's motion to suspend the rules took precedence.

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General Schofield arrived in San Francisco Monday night.

A young man named Holmes was fatally cut with a scythe in a meadow near Dayton on Monday.

An elderly woman named Lewis, living near Pekin, Warren county, Ohio, hanged herself in the outbuilding at the residence of her son, Mr. Umbelly, last Sunday evening. A son of Mrs. Lewis hanged himself about a year since, and the old woman's mind gave way in consequence. Insane.

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Jeff. Davis is at the Stevens House, New York. He is accompanied by J. C. Calhoun, a descendant of the South Carolina statesman.

The governor Colorado has arrived at New York from Liverpool.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Spanish Throne Question—Rumored Withdrawal of Prince Hohenzollern—Active Military Preparations by France and Prussia—Effect on the Money Market—Conspiracy Discovered in Madrid—The Crop Prospects—Proceedings in Parliament—The Strike at Mulhouse, France, &c., &c.

Franco-Prussian Affairs.

LONDON, July 12.—The French note to Prussia makes two demands, one for the disavowal of Prince Leopold's candidacy by Prussia, and the other for the withdrawal of the Prince's name in connection with the Spanish throne. Prussia's answer to France is expected to-morrow.

Special English envoys have gone to Ems, Paris and Madrid.

The Queen of Prussia has arrived at Ems to use her influence for the preservation of peace.

The army at Paris has received orders to march to Moselle, and six transports at Toulon have steam up ready to sail to Algiers to bring back troops.

The Special Guards are to constitute the first corps d'armee, which will be commanded by Marshal Bethaine with General Control De Cissey as Chief of Staff and Comte Palikao, of Metz.

Marshal McMahon has been ordered from Algeria to take command of the army which is to operate on the Rhine. General Lebrun will be his Chief of Staff and General Frossard and Bourbaki will march with him.

Count de Palikao, with Changarnier and other Generals, will act on the Spanish frontier. Orders have also been sent to Cherbourg to prepare a fleet to transport 30,000 troops, whose destination is Hamburg and the North Sea.

PARIS, July 12, 2 P. M.—The political developments of to-day are of a more peaceful nature. An informal reply of King William, of Prussia, to the protest of France has been received. It consents to withdraw from Prince Leopold the sanction of his claims as the head of the family of Hohenzollern, but not as King of Prussia. The French Cabinet intimate that this concession is insufficient.

Leopold himself withdraws from the candidature of the throne of Spain.

A peaceful solution is now possible unless France asks the execution of the treaty of Prague.

LONDON, June 12, 3:00 P. M.—The aspect of affairs is slightly more peaceful, although it is felt that the danger of war has not yet been entirely averted.

United States bonds are quoted at 87@89. A better feeling prevailed on the Bourse to-day.

PARIS, July 12.—The evening journals publish the following items relative to military movements, as received from Ems: The King of Prussia has arrived. He was met by Messrs. Judd, Wilson, of Ohio; Cox, Marshall, Niblack, Garfield, Benjamin, Logan, and Wood, are received, on 90, now 101. The main objection urged by the speakers was its unfairness toward the new national banks, which would be forced into the proposed new bonds as their basis of circulation.

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NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1870.

THE FEDERAL APPOINTEES.

Collector Murphy, with the other Federal appointees for this city, will qualify next week. General Merritt, in the meantime, acting as collector, and Treasurer Hillhouse will be required to give $400,000 bonds.

YELLOW FEVER.

Six vessels are at quarantine with yellow fever on board.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD FORCE INCREASED.

The force in the Brooklyn navy yard was lately increased fourteen hundred men, and it is expected a thousand more will be added during the month.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

The Orangemen celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne by a procession.

A DISHONEST PORTER.

Frank D. Todd, a porter in the Central National Bank, attempted to steal $5,000 intrusted him to deliver to an express company for shipment to Akron, Ohio; $5,500 were recovered.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall on the 2d, arrived to-day.

LOST AT SEA.

The British steamer Ecuador was destroyed in the Pacific by fire during a typhoon, and several lives were lost.

THE PERU-BOLIVIAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The dispute of war between Peru and Bolivia has been averted.

RIOT BETWEEN ORANGEMEN AND IRISH LABORERS.

The Orangemen celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, at Elm Park to-day, were attacked by three hundred Irish laborers, whose anger had been roused by expressions by the Orangemen insulting to their nationality and faith. The assailants used stones and implements with which they were working. The Orangemen defended themselves with their pistols. Thomas Grady was shot in the head and instantly killed. Another was John Brady, fourteen years old, together with a man whose name is unknown. Four others, Pat. Hick Carr, Thos. Tynes, Wm. Brown and Samuel Smith, were fatally injured, and a large number of others severely wounded. A force of policemen were summoned to the spot, who succeeded, by the vigorous use of clubs, in quelling the riot. Subsequently the cars conveyed the Orangmen from the park. Several persons were wounded and the cars badly damaged. Thomas Kane was shot in Central Park by an Orangeman and fatally stabbed. The affair has created the wildest confusion in the neighborhood of the occurrence. There are two versions of the origin. Superintendent Kelso asserts that the Orangemen played party tunes, used insulting and oppressive epithets, and finally threw stones at the workmen and fired several shots before any attack was made upon them. The workmen then assailed the Orangemen with spades, shovels and every available weapon. The Orangemen fired every gun with which nearly all of them were armed. Captain Helms states that the workmen were the assailants, and after two or three hundred of them had stormed the Park and driven the three thousand Orangemen out, the fighting was carried on in a scattered manner all over the country. During these skirmishes some of the Orangmen used revolvers, with which briefly described, the affair began and ended. Captain Helms states that the workmen were the first assailants. The number and names of them had stormed the Park and driven the three thousand Orangemen out, the fighting was carried on in a scattered manner all over the country. During these skirmishes some of the Orangmen used revolvers, with which briefly described, the affair began and ended.

CUBA.

Meeting of Prominent Slave Owners—The Election for the Spanish Cortes—Cubans Returned to Allegiance.

HAVANA, July 12.—A meeting of prominent slave owners in the western section of Cuba, presided over by the Captain General, appointed a committee to confer with the Spanish Ambassador on the subject of emancipation. The meeting was harmonious.

The election in the department of Cuba for the Spanish Cortes, has been ordered, and will come off before the end of August.

The Cubans in the Puerto Principe district have returned to allegiance, and are working on their plantations. Arms have been furnished the planters in that region, and they are arranging for protection against roving bands of insurgents.

HAVANA, July 12.—United States Consul Biddle is quite ill with yellow fever.

THE WEATHER.

New York—Clear and pleasant; S. W.; ther. 81°.

Philadelphia—Clear; wind S.; ther. 80°.

Baltimore—Clear; S. W.; ther. 80°.

Pittsburgh—Cloudy; warm; S. W.; ther. 79°.

Detroit—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 78°.

Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 80°.

St. Louis—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 86°.

Louisville—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 84°.

Chicago—Clear; N. W.; ther. 72°.

Milwaukee—Clear; N. W.; ther. 70°.

Cheyenne—Clear; S.; ther. 70°.

Indianapolis—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 76°.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Production and Development—New Wells Drilling—Stock of Oil on Hand—Exports, &c., &c.

From the monthly review of operations in the oil regions, published by the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday, we take the following:

PRODUCTION.

The month of June was not marked by the striking of as many new and productive wells as the month preceding, yet the production was steadily increased during the month, leaving the total product of nearly all the producing districts, and exhibits for the month under review a gain of about six hundred and fifty barrels per day. Many of the old tracts throughout the region exhibit no important change in the yield, several localities show a decline of fifty to two hundred barrels per day, while on certain tracts the former increase were such as to maintain an average production for the month. This does not differ essentially from former reports. Among the farms and tracts upon which the decline has been observed are the Hyde & Egbert, Chicago, Emery Bros., and several smaller tracts on the Upper Oil Creek. On the Funk farm, Run, the former tract showing a falling off of about 200 barrels per day, while the Chicago and Emery Bros. tracts exhibit a decrease in the average daily production of about 100 and 127 barrels respectively. There was also a decline in the Phillips farm, in the vicinity of Church Run, near Titusville, while the Hyde & Bonnifield, Bean, Keach, and other farms near Pithole, the aggregate decline amounted to about 200 barrels. The Tidioute and Tionesta, several "wild cat" or test wells have been finished or are being drilled. These generally prove worthless, though as in the case of the "Venture" well an occasional paying and large producing well is discovered, which opens a new and often extensive field for operations.

It is supposed that much valuable territory exists in Forest and Warren counties, lying nearly opposite White Oak station, though as yet no reliable indications have been discovered which would prove that such is the case.

Upon the Chicago and other tracts in the vicinity of Upper Cherry Run numerous wells are being drilled, as there are upon the Hulderooper, Keach, McBride, Lillie and other tracts in the vicinity of Pithole. Upon the McCray and Dalzell farms, near Petroleum Center, several wells are in process of drilling, and upon most of the larger producing tracts bordering upon Oil Creek wells are being drilled which, if successful, are sufficient to maintain the present production of these farms.

Upon the Armstrong farm, and in the vicinity of Brady's Bend, along the Allegheny river, operations have not increased since the previous report, and, in some instances, have been suspended, owing to the cost of sinking wells in this locality and the failure of the Armstrong well to produce oil in paying quantities.

At Parker's Landing and vicinity the attention of operators is mostly confined to the wells commenced previously to June, but few new wells being commenced during the month, and the whole number of wells drilling is less than for several months previous.

THE STOCK.

The entire stock of petroleum in the region upon the first of July shows a decrease of about thirty thousand barrels from that of the preceding month, being 321,840 barrels, against 351,840 barrels upon the first day of June. This includes the stock in iron tanks, at the wells, and in the tanks of refiners and pipe companies at all points in the oil regions. In some instances the stock in iron tanks has been included with the stock at the wells, the Reiners and Pipe Line stock also being included in this table, the latter amounting to about sixteen thousand barrels (aside from that included with the stock at the wells), of which number 37,000 barrels are reported as stored in the Corry, Pa., Tanks. The shipments of crude from the region during the month, being 321,840 barrels, against 351,840 barrels for June, 1869.

THE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of crude equivalent for the month of June were 423,511 barrels, or 101,671 barrels in excess of those for the preceding month. The shipments by river were nearly 40,000 barrels in excess of those of May, the increase consisting of white oil from Oil City refiners and at points south of Oil City. The shipments of refined oil aggregated over forty thousand barrels, which, added to the crude, gives about fifteen thousand and New York twenty thousand barrels.

Recapitulation of the above shipments:

	Barrels.
To New York	109,719
Cleveland	146,418
Boston	9,000
Philadelphia	41,719
Pittsburgh	131,240
Portland	2,145
Other points	9,615
Total bbls	452,782

The following table exhibits the shipments of crude equivalent from January 1st to July 1st, 1870, and from all other ports from January 1st to June 30th, 1870:

	1870.	1869.
From New York, galls	34,517,464	30,694,851
From Boston	346,159	1,192,540
From Philadelphia	17,100,000	14,400,000
From Baltimore	883,373	690,943
From Portland		
From New Bedford		
From Cleveland		
Total exports from United States	53,942,878	43,324,216
Same time 1869		31,248,334
Same time 1868		23,991,832

RAILWAY MATTERS

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

WILL General GRANT veto the law continuing the detestable Income tax? Such an act would insure for him thanks scarcely less hearty than the people showered on him for crushing the rebellion. It is his opportunity. Will he improve it?

DILETTANTEISM.

A German journalist has lately directed attention to the important part performed by dilettanteism in the recent history of science among the English. The fact thus made the subject of comment and comparison is one of considerable significance, and perhaps possesses as much interest for us as for the Germans. In spite of the facility with which Americans exchange one occupation for another, or profess mastery of three or four trades in succession, they are, we believe, as deeply prejudiced as any other people against dilettanteism. It is one of the most sacred principles of the Anglo-Saxon race, founded on the traditions of many generations, that whoever wishes to excel in any department of activity, must devote himself wholly to it, and must avoid as fatal to his chances of success the distraction of collateral pursuits. The young professional man, or man of business, is solemnly informed, in highly figurative language, that he has devoted himself to a jealous mistress, who bestows her favors only upon those who honestly scorn all but her, and that if he hopes to render homage to any old intellectual favorite without incurring the resentment and contempt of his goddess, he is much mistaken. Hence the care with which the young lawyer, doctor or merchant conceals any practical interest which he may feel in studies not immediately connected with the pursuit by which he hopes to acquire wealth and fame—and hence the predictions of failure certain to be inspired in some quarters by a disregard of the prevailing prejudice.

One evil result of the general inculcation and acceptance of this traditional wisdom is the divorce, or at least the constant tendency to effect a divorce of business and culture. In reverence for, or in enforced submission to the lesson, the student fresh from college, strongly attached perhaps to some scientific study, at once abandons it as incompatible with professional success. Or if he continues the pursuit, it is by stealth, and the influence of the example is lost to society. In fact, with most young men the ancestral wisdom, and the frivolous tone of society around them, re-enforced by their own mental indolence, prove too strong for their scientific enthusiasm, and they become mere professional or business men.

Another evil result of the prejudice in question is a positive loss to the intellectual wealth of the country. Talents are neglected which, if incidentally cultivated as they might be, would make solid and valuable additions to the literary and scientific products of the nation. In Germany the literature of knowledge receives its most important contributions from Professors in the universities, who devote all their time and attention to the subjects about which they write. But in England, as pointed out by the journalist to whom we have referred, dilettanteism has done much to extend the boundaries of science and to elevate the national intelligence. From the English scientific journals it appears that men engaged in nearly all branches of business find energy and leisure to devote to some favorite science. The subject may or may not be connected with their ordinary pursuits. Thus the most masterly investigation of the contents of the Homeric poems has been made by a practical statesman with the care of the empire on his shoulders, while the most satisfactory history of Greece in the English language has been written by a banker. Mr. Grote, Professor Airy, famous as an astronomer, and at whose observatory in London several of the minor planets have been discovered, is a brewer. Mr. Grove, the inventor of the Voltaic battery known by his name, and the author of the celebrated work on the "Correlation of Physical Forces," is a barrister. Groomridge, who prepared the astronomical tables, was a merchant. Warren de La Rue, whose solar and stellar photographs have made him so famous, is a paper manufacturer. Sir John Lubbock, so distinguished as a naturalist, is a banker. The list might be extended over a column of well known investigators, who are members of the professions or engaged in business. But the department in which scientific amateurs have gained the greatest credit is said to be the investigation of life in the sea. The two most noted dredgers, who have done most to bring to light the wonders of the ocean depths, are Messrs. Jeffry and McAndrew, both barristers.

It is admitted that but for the enthusiasm, energy and liberality of such dilettanti in England, the results already reached in the study of nature must have been waited for perhaps many years.

There are abundant indications that investigators of the same volunteer class are destined to perform an important part in the exploration of the vast fields of knowledge in this country which are waiting to yield up their treasures. Little help is to be expected from endowed professorships—but their place will be amply supplied by dilettanti students in pursuit of science for its own sake or the credit it confers.

We permit the gentlemen who recently awarded contracts for indexing, etc., at the Court House, to use all the space they choose to take to explain why the contracts were awarded more nearly to the highest than the lowest bidders. It will be seen that they take considerable. Whether even after occupying so much space they have succeeded in making the matter clear, the public will judge. It may be—it probably is—all right, but isn't it a little curious that for the biggest job a notorious hanger-on for office should have been counted in, and so many competent persons who offered to do the work for a good deal less money and give ample security for the faithful performance of the duty, should have been carried out? It is true that an attempt is made to explain these things, but is it successful? Is there such a thing as a Court House Ring that needs looking up? Can the Commission for awarding the contracts are gentlemen of recognized standing for integrity and intelligence. We prefer to believe simply that, as is too frequently the case, they failed to prevent that which did not, after all, have the approval of their best judgment. Let us have reform!

The Congressional Republican Committee, on which Mr. Cameron is the presiding genius for Pennsylvania, has had a meeting, preliminary to commencing operations. Senator Wilson is Chairman. It is suggested that the first duty of the Committee will be to give the country a satisfactory reason why Congress continued the Income Tax. Mr. Wilson especially should leave to explain why, after opposing it, he joined the enemy and moved the Tax in the shape it stands in the bill. The Ring "organ" in Pittsburgh, which has been and still is a consistent advocate and defender of the odious Tax, will perhaps give some home-made excuses for the proceeding. Cameron, who has taken Pennsylvania under his wing, may think it best to try his hand at the business. It is rumored that old Winnebago will take on himself the task of "fixing things" in Allegheny, where just at present his interest is thought to be in serious danger. The Ring managers here, who worship at his shrine and run the party in his interest, are earnestly imploring his assistance. To run the party in the State this fall with a view to his own re-election was Cameron's purpose in getting himself put on the committee. Allegheny county is perhaps as good a place as any to begin.

It is amusing to see how lustily the organ of the "ring" comes out for reform. When before has it been known to raise its voice for reform, or even turn a respectful ear to the demand for the reformation of the terrible abuses of corrupt special legislation? When before has it ever uttered a word in favor of better men in office? Even now it fails to come squarely up to the work. Inconsistently enough, while making professions favorable to reform, it pleads piteously for the continuance in power of those who have been the chief impediments to reform, the principal promoters of the abuses against which the people are thoroughly aroused,—the ring leaders in corruption and extravagance. But for the resistance of the politicians whose case the "organ" pleads so earnestly, constitutional prevention of special legislation would before this have been applied; guards would have been set between the people and plunderers, and Pennsylvania, not Illinois, would have had the honor of being first to frame a constitution in the interest of honesty, economy and progress. When have the ring ever said a word in favor of reform? Never, nor do they now commit themselves to it. The reason is obvious. Genuine reform in Pennsylvania as sweeping and thorough as that contained in the Illinois Constitution, would deprive them of the occupation whereby they subsist, to wit: office holding and legislative brokerage in particular, and raiding on the public in general. After a career like the one which has made the politics and legislation of Pennsylvania odious all over the country, these leaders now wish to be accepted as good reformers—an insult to the intelligence of the people.

That certainly is a nice little arrangement,—nearly half a million of city funds in the hands of a ring for private advantage, while the tax gatherer is going his rounds for as much more! John Barton, Esq., deserves and will receive the unanimous and hearty thanks of the community for taking the first step looking to the breaking up of the "unexpended balance" Ring. By degrees the people are having their eyes opened, they are fast coming to the determination, from which nothing can swerve them, to SMASH ALL RINGS, TURN OUT THE SPECULATORS AND CORRUPTIONISTS, AND PUT HONEST MEN IN OFFICE. The public mind already perceives that the reform movement was begun not a day too soon. Among Republicans the determination to put it through is so fixed and unalterable that though the leaders cry out "stand by the party!" from morn till midnight, from midnight till morn, they will cry in vain. Reform means the salvation of the Republican Party, for it contemplates honesty and economy, the expulsion of corrupt and incompetent office holders, and the repossession of their own affairs by the people.

Judge Stanley, of the San Francisco, California, County Court, has instructed the Grand Jury of the county to investigate the subject of the alleged existence of a political "ring" in the Board of Supervisors to manage the municipal elections in the interests of the personal friends of the members of the ring.—*Exchange.*

Why not? What greater enemies are there to the public welfare than political "rings?" They demoralize legislatures, corrupt the public service and oppose the popular will. Here they are under indictment by the people, who will render the verdict at the ballot box. A tribunal higher than the Grand Jury has taken the rings in hand, and no fear need be entertained for the result.

"Try us again," imploringly cry the Ring. If they would but add—"while we again try the offices," the whole story would be told. These ring politicians divide among themselves probably not less than one hundred thousand dollars annually in salaries—taking from the tax-payers a sum probably twice as great as would be a fair compensation for the services performed. To keep the offices within their circle, they have for years made nominations to suit themselves. Under their rule primary meetings and conventions have become farces and frauds. And when the people manifest a disposition to submit no longer to their tyranny, they cry out, "try us again!" Promises of reform are plenty, and as cheap as plenty. But let them be accepted now, and the result will be that the power thus obtained will be used by the ring managers to keep swarms of pensioners and hordes of corruptionists in securing by special legislation and other contrivances, of which they are capable, themselves in office for at least another dozen years.

It is an old dodge of debauched leaders, when their offices and emoluments are threatened, to appeal to Republicans to stand by their party and defend its principles. It is in this way that they make merchandise of sacred things, and use them for reprehensible objects. Year after year is the Republican party ridden and driven in this way, and its principles pawned at junk shop conventions, set up by political brokers. Even now you hear them crying out: "Stand by the Party," "Stick to Republican principles!" All of which means, stand by the leaders, stick to the ring. This sort of thing, in the parlance of the day, is played out hereabouts. These appeals have been made and responded to till the party majority in Allegheny has become reduced to less than a fourth it formerly was, till Republican principles are well nigh not sure of such leadership. Appeals like these now ring in the ears of Republicans, but they will be ineffectual. The time has come when this prostitution of party and principles must cease.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A lady at Saratoga came to breakfast a few mornings ago dressed in a plain calico dress, with diamond earrings and necklace, and all the other ladies laughed at the incongruity of the costume, but Miss——, who is pretty enough to wear either, but too wise to unite them, declared that Mrs. B—— meant in the calico to express what she had been, in the diamonds what she was, and in the union of them her incapacity to forget either condition.

The story of John Gilpin was realized the other day at Hunter's Point. Mr. Peter Hayden, "a solid man" residing there, had a pet horse, and wishing to show off its fine points to some admiring friends, mounted his gallant steed and put him through a few paces. The gallant steed—which was without bit or bridle —took fright or offence at something, and suddenly dashed off at full speed, with his self-confiding master clinging to his mane. Through the principal streets of Hunter's Point the unwilling Gilpin was borne, shrieking at the top of his voice. Dogs barked, cats fled, and the public gazed in helpless amazement, until the horse at last, wearied out, stopped of his own accord, and the frightened Peter was released. He is now willing to dispose of that horse at a very reasonable price.

It costs New York $2,000,000 annually to have its streets sprinkled.

S. N. Pike is going to erect a new opera house in New York on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street.

An empoyer in Iola, Kansas, whipped an apprentice to death on the 7th. The murdered lad was only fifteen years old.

The city of St. Louis proposes to place the social evil under sanitary laws, and has adopted an ordinance with that object.

A letter from St. Petersburg to the New York *Herald* contains this paragraph: Russian policy is the policy of development. She is now the greatest force on the Eastern Continent, and within that great continental mass of the human race which is the most striking phenomenon of our times. From the borders of China to the Prussian boundary she is building railroads, telegraphs and rationalizing trials by jury, disseminating one language and organizing a uniform system of administration. It is but a few years since that English travelers were looked for as they made their way into Central Asia in disguise, and Vaneberg, the Hungarian traveler, was considered to have performed a great feat because he returned from there with his life. We have now the Tashkend *Messenger*, a Russian paper devoted to the interests of this rich province. Moscow merchants are establishing the Bank of Central Asia, having its headquarters at Tashkend and a branch at Orenburg. Steamboats now run on the Amoo Daria, and Tashkend will soon be in telegraphic communication with the outside world.

Two Mobile editors grew so excited over the Nicolson pavement controversy that they challenged each other to mortal combat. The matter was fixed up, and the editors are still alive.

Hanover, Germany, is growing rapidly, now boasting 90,000 inhabitants. The population fifteen years ago was scarce half as large.

Cincinnati, in its several departments, employs 1,733 persons, to whom it pays annually $1,372,696. It takes 466 persons (438 of them teachers) to run the public schools, 278 policemen to take care of the city, 145 men to suppress fires, 167 to clean the streets, 252 to run and 66 to improve the water works, 208 to repair streets, 73 to keep the hospital going, 46 for the City Infirmary, 37 to look after their health by law and then there are 61 regular city officials, and others miscellaneously employed.

The newspapers of Cincinnati are declaiming fiercely against the storage of petroleum within the city limits.

At the close of the year 1869, there were 198 Latin schools in the Kingdom of Prussia. In these schools 3,242 teachers were teaching 57,171 scholars: of these scholars 38,175 were Protestants, 15,251 Catholics, and 4,665 Jews.

The London *Times* states that a quarter of a million acres of New Zealand soil might be bought for 7s 6d an acre—the sheep on them being paid for at half a crown a head—and suggests the foundation of a new aristocracy, with a sheep farm of 100,000 acres, the gentry to advance the capital, only demanding a fair interest in the profits.

Maine has three thousand water powers. The rivers of the State deliver annually 1,220,300,000,000 cubic feet of water. This represents a horse power of 2,656,200, which is equivalent to the labor of 26,562,000 laborers, a population from the beginning to the end of the year.

Hungary has a population of 15,429,238. Since 1857, the population has increased 1,666,725 souls.

Vigo county, Indiana, with a population of twenty thousand inhabitants, averages twenty divorce cases a week.

The drouth in France has started the farmers and peasants to pray for rain, and in one village a procession was formed, in which the whole parish was there, and the prayers were so fervid that the good Provence could scarcely have refused a favorable answer. In fact, the supplications got into print, and the priest was divesting himself of his sacerdotal robes, when a peasant rushed in, exclaiming: "Ah, my good father, that did not take long. Your grace has been there but a few minutes, and beginning to rain." "Oh, my God!" exclaimed the unsophisticated priest, as he rushed anxiously to the window, "I have forgotten my umbrella!"

Cambridge, Mass., has undoubtedly fallen upon Mark Twain's plan to dodge the income tax, having whittled it down some $8,150 9 during the past year.

The revenue of Great Britain, during the past three months, amounted to £16,679,000. This shows a falling off of £274,000 as compared with the same period in 1869.

The steamer for lice is now in use at Louisville is boated up the Ohio river one hundred and seventy-three miles.

PERSONAL.

The precious story that Lady Franklin traveled to Alaska in hopes of recovering certain papers, said to have been found there in a cask swept hither from the wreck of the Arctic ship, But there is more and better than romance in the fact that Lady Franklin did go there to ascertain as nearly as possible the region in which her noble husband was lost. He has been too long gone from among men, and she is too far advanced in years for her to now seek tidings of him on any earthly shore.

Lingard, the actor, who committed suicide in New York a few days ago, previously wrote a letter to a friend to which he appended the following postscript: "I shall jump off some dock or bay by a cigar or whisky store, and hope that my body may not be found—but should it unfortunately happen so, as a last request, don't let the wife and kids of my love see it or have anything to do with it. Keep her, if you can, from the newspaper. If not, I think my corpse would jump out of the coffin to see her crocodile tears."

Congressman Shanks delivered the Fourth of July oration on the battlefield of Bull Run, where shanks were severely tested.

Vinnie Ream has completed four statues since her arrival in Rome last October.

Jesse Grant, the President's father, has been talking to the Ohio Pioneer Association of the privations of frontier life.

Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, is about to add another to the numerous Bourbon family.

A New York letter writer says that W. F. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, has offered $300,000 for the New York *World*, but Marble would part with one-half only, for which he asked the modest sum of $250,000. This same party ascribes to Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the desire to purchase the New York *Herald* for $1,500,000.

The arrival of the author of "Lothair" at Windsor Castle, on the occasion of the Royal State breakfast, is thus spoken of by a newspaper correspondent: Poor Mr. Disraeli and his wife, the Countess of Beaconsfield, were among the first to arrive, and had to put up with a small open hack carriage, which has but a very sorry hood over it. Fortunately the author of "Lothair" (by the way what a financial success, but what a social blunder that book has been—his best friends hate him for it), had with him a large waterproof coat, by which his wife and himself covered themselves from the rain as well as they could.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* publishes a correspondence between Jeff. Davis and General J. E. Johnston dated November, 1861, which denies the popular rumor that Mr. Davis prevented an advance on Washington immediately after the first battle of Bull Run.

Minister Motley is said to be very popular with the nobility of England, but neither himself nor his family are much sought after by Americans in London.

Colonel Stevens, of Claremont, N. H., has given $20,000 to the Stevens High School, located near his home.

John Brougham will not travel next year, having been engaged for the season to play at Wallack's Theater, New York.

There comes from Havana a pretty complete answer to the declaration of Secretary Fish, that the revolution in Cuba cannot succeed, or not nothing to entitle the Cubans to be recognized as belligerents. Very recently unexpected propositions were made by Julian Zulueta and Manuel Pulido, heretofore the two most influential chiefs of the volunteers. After relating many important particulars about the sad condition of the island, they concluded that "the time had come, and will come, for good men and great patriots to seek a compromise between the Spaniards and the Cubans, on the basis of an autonomy like that granted by England to Canada." A numerous and respectable party has formed among the Spaniards on this account, which is seeking to put an end to the troubled situation of the island. It is evident the volunteers begin to feel the inability of the Spanish government to crush the revolution.

Major Chambers, indorsed by Gen. Auger, denies as commanding officer at Fort Fetterman that there is a word of truth in what Red Cloud said about the officers of the Fort being "whisky drinkers," etc. Gen. Auger says: "Of the many absurd and false statements reported to have been made by Red Cloud on his recent visit East, none is more utterly false than his alleged statement in regard to the officers of Fort Fetterman. The fact that Red Cloud has never been to Fetterman, except on his recent visit, affords evidence that Major Chambers is correct in his idea that this statement is suggested by bad white men. I have no doubt it originated with Red Cloud's companion and protege—the renegade and murderer—John Richard."

Repudiation of the national debt still lingers in the purpose of at least a portion of the Democracy. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, protesting against the funding bill, says: "If this measure passes, there will only be one resource, that of the entire repudiation of the debt, principal and interest." The *Enquirer* is one of the leading organs of what the Tammany Society designates as "the only party that knows how to govern the country;" and it came very near making the last Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

STATE NEWS.

In Titusville, according to the *Herald*, there are church accommodations for but one-fifth of the population. And yet it claims that the place "has fewer fires, affrays, crimes, accidents than any other town of its size in the country."

Clarence Nichols, a small lad from Erie, while rusticating in Greenfield township, undertook to get up an old-fashioned celebration by putting powder from a horn into a stove. Should any recover, he will hereafter look at things with a single eye.

Williamsport now carries off the championship for a mean man. A fellow entered one of the churches recently, during services, and robbed the missionary and poor boxes of their contents.

A Pennsylvania Dutchman the other day refused to answer the Census Marshal's questions. He said: "Dish tings makes anudder feller vars. Dose fellers coming round in 1869 dish vays made de vars."

A young man named Smith, of Stoneshurgh, Berks county, committed suicide by hanging himself on Friday night last. He was about twenty years of age, and had been in delicate health for some time.

We recently published a warning against a scamp named Charles Whiteamb, who, under the guise of a Methodist minister, swindled the people of that denomination in this State. We are now pleased to announce that he has been arrested in Springfield, Massachusetts, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, brought against him by Rev. M. Skene, of that city. On searching his carpetbag, over $2,500 was found.

Mary E. Miller, a girl of sixteen, residing in Reading, got herself into first class condition for a funeral by pouring coal oil into a stove to kindle a fire.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic primary election in Blair county has been set for Saturday, July 23d. The County Convention will be held at Hollidaysburg on the Wednesday following.

Unusual quiet pervades politics in Lycoming county. For State Senator seven gentlemen have been mentioned, but the Williamsport *Gazette* is of opinion the name of the successful candidate has not yet appeared in print. Among those now generally spoken of for the position are Henry Johnson, Esq., and Hon. Geo. Grier. It is supposed a renomination for Assembly will be given to Theodore Hall, Esq. Of the Congressional nominee the *Gazette* says: In regard to Congress there is more doubt. Five countries are to be pleased and conciliated, with more than one aspirant in each.

OHIO NEWS.

There are in the employ of the city of Cincinnati 1,733 persons, the aggregate of whose salaries is $1,372,696. Of these persons, 466 are in the public schools, and their pay amounts to $355,000. The largest paid is that received by the Mayor, $4,000.

Charles Bohler, of Cincinnati, a printer by occupation, jumped from a third story window on Saturday, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, and by the fall will accelerate his death by a couple of months at the longest. He was in the public schools, and their pay amounts to $355,000. The largest paid is that received by the Mayor, $4,000.

Two Mobile editors grew so excited over the Nicolson pavement controversy that they challenged each other to mortal combat. The matter was fixed up, and the editors are still alive.

Hanover, Germany, is growing rapidly, now boasting 90,000 inhabitants. The population fifteen years ago was scarce half as large.

Cincinnati, in its several departments, employs 1,733 persons, to whom it pays annually $1,372,696. It takes 466 persons (438 of them teachers) to run the public schools, 278 policemen to take care of the city, 145 men to suppress fires, 167 to clean the streets, 252 to run and 66 to improve the water works, 208 to repair streets, 73 to keep the hospital going, 46 for the City Infirmary, 37 to look after their health by law and then there are 61 regular city officials, and others miscellaneously employed.

The newspapers of Cincinnati are declaiming fiercely against the storage of petroleum within the city limits.

At the close of the year 1869, there were 198 Latin schools in the Kingdom of Prussia. In these schools 3,242 teachers were teaching 57,171 scholars: of these scholars 38,175 were Protestants, 15,251 Catholics, and 4,665 Jews.

The London *Times* states that a quarter of a million acres of New Zealand soil might be bought for 7s 6d an acre—the sheep on them being paid for at half a crown a head—and suggests the foundation of a new aristocracy, with a sheep farm of 100,000 acres, the gentry to advance the capital, only demanding a fair interest in the profits.

Maine has three thousand water powers. The rivers of the State deliver annually 1,220,300,000,000 cubic feet of water. This represents a horse power of 2,656,200, which is equivalent to the labor of 26,562,000 laborers, a population from the beginning to the end of the year.

Hungary has a population of 15,429,238. Since 1857, the population has increased 1,666,725 souls.

Vigo county, Indiana, with a population of twenty thousand inhabitants, averages twenty divorce cases a week.

The drouth in France has started the farmers and peasants to pray for rain, and in one village a procession was formed, in which the whole parish was there, and the prayers were so fervid that the good Provence could scarcely have refused a favorable answer. In fact, the supplications got into print, and the priest was divesting himself of his sacerdotal robes, when a peasant rushed in, exclaiming: "Ah, my good father, that did not take long. Your grace has been there but a few minutes, and beginning to rain." "Oh, my God!" exclaimed the unsophisticated priest, as he rushed anxiously to the window, "I have forgotten my umbrella!"

Cambridge, Mass., has undoubtedly fallen upon Mark Twain's plan to dodge the income tax, having whittled it down some $8,150 9 during the past year.

The revenue of Great Britain, during the past three months, amounted to £16,679,000. This shows a falling off of £274,000 as compared with the same period in 1869.

The steamer for lice is now in use at Louisville is boated up the Ohio river one hundred and seventy-three miles.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Work Commenced on the Morrison's Cove Railroad—Beautiful Scenery—Strawberry Festival—Reports of Commencement Exercises.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 12, 1870.

From all quarters come reports of intense heat, but, surrounded with luxuriant vegetation and mountains that agreeably cool the atmosphere, we rarely see a thermometer above eighty, and while the Gazette tells us that we are not much higher than Coal Hill or Mount Washington. If any of your good citizens can get away from your furnace of a city, they should flee to the mountains, and see what grass is, and make their acquaintance with clear air and sunshine. As boys used to say, it would be *conducive*.

Actual digging and shoveling was begun last week on the Morrison's Cove Railroad, to be finished as far as the Gap by October. May be. The new jail shoots up a tower some sixty feet or so. Nobody killed on the Fourth so far as heard from. Prof. Marston *ought* to have been, think some persons. Farmers are straightening their tangled grain, and are not grumbling unusually hard.

A ride through the eastern end of this county is exceedingly remunerative at this season of the year. In fact one can hardly strike out from this village in any direction without meeting gorgeous views of mountain, forest, and field, big springs, running brooks, and lakelets. That Coyle Run, Blair county, Pa., but some is scarce except in the depths of the forest.

It is said that, once upon a time, some Pittsburghers came among these mountains to go fishing according to rule—a rule which they did well until the simple mountaineers stuffed them with stories about "painter," and the next day one of the company, seeing an animal in the likeness of a "big yaller dog," he ran about two miles, told a tough story during his gasps, and then they didn't want to fish any more, but went at once for home, and standing upon the order of their going. The rest of this story is not found in the *New York Ledger*, but may be learned at the vicinity of the Shady Side, perhaps.

There is a sensation in this place, and I have written out a two column report of the commencement, but I spare you—and your readers.

About this time of the year look out for resorts of commencement. No, you need not look for them, you will see them without looking. Having carefully read the papers for the last three weeks, I hereby offer to write, for a small consideration, a report of any commencement or "closing exercises" of the University of Alaska or the Pantechnic College of Dakota. It will fully furnish me, and the programme in good time, I will, in a few glowing columns, tell your readers not only what the students were to do, but what they did do. I would specially invite the attention of Principals and Presidents to my terms and will selected stock of adjectives. A good *line* of adverbs always on hand; verbs having all the moods in reports already published, the writer can offer nothing new. Examining committees will be furnished with reports of their inditions on short notice and reasonable terms.

I am led to make this offer from conservatives motives, but from a firm conviction, derived from a careful comparison of the reports, that they are written by the same person, and I am conscientiously opposed to his monopolizing the business. I notice that the young ladies' essays always "evince much thought;" the clergymen "exhibit thorough culture," and evidently not been specially prepared for examination," &c., &c. *Evince*, however, is his favorite word.

In sober seriousness, cannot our seminaries and colleges put forth their claims in less outrages in a more dignified and honest manner? Are our people deceived by this system of Chinese cheap labor? Is the public mind to be influenced by noise? Let each one state fairly and fully what its advantages are, and advertise everywhere, for that matter, but don't *blow*.

JUNIATA.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

The New York Democracy Might Have Prevented the Rebellion

[From the New York Sun.]

Gen. John Cochrane stated at a dinner party the other day some important facts that have not been known, and which we now publish with his permission.

Gen Cochrane was a delegate from New York in the Democratic National Convention of 1860. It is well known that the breach between the supporters of Douglas and the Southern Democracy rendered the session at Charleston of no avail, and the convention to be adjourned to Baltimore. At the latter place efforts were made to reunite the sundered portions, but in vain at first. Finally, however, John Slidell, of Louisiana, had an interview with Dean Richmond, of New York, and other Eastern gentlemen present. Slidell proposed that if the friends of Douglas would agree to unite with those who would bring forward Horatio Seymour, of New York as their Presidential candidate, the whole Southern Democracy would rally themselves to unite in his support. Thus the party would go into the election. The friends of Douglas saw at once that the only chance they had of success was to accept the proposition, and it was accordingly done. Mr. Richmond took time to consider this proposition, and in connection with his friends. The result was that it was positively declined. This long-headed man of New York saw that any such compromise. They nominated their candidate and left the South, as a party, to its fate, taking good care to defeat and punish the politicians who had thus attempted to negotiate with them for the election of Lincoln. What is followed by the war, the abolition of slavery, and the utter overthrow of the Democracy.

These statements show that the reproaches often cast upon the Republican party of having forced on the rebellion by their success in pute unwillingness to make any compromise, have been more forcibly to the Democracy of New York.

The following letter is being circulated among the Roman Catholic clergymen of the Arch-Bishopric of Baltimore, for signatures. When it is thus signed, it will be sent to be forwarded to Bishop Spalding at Rome:

BALTIMORE, FEAST OF SS. PETER AND PAUL, 1870.

Dear Archbishop Spalding:

Whether secular or religious, there is not in your Diocese a priest who does not approve of his Archbishop on account of his course in the great Vatican Council in regard to the "Infallibility" question. We know that this assistance is necessary to one whose sense of duty is his only motive of action; but we know also that this unprompted expression of cordial esteem and love, on the part of those whom your unvarying paternal kindness has long taught to love you, and whom you have honored by soliciting, valueing and treating with affectionate deference.

If, dear Archbishop, in America has a right to feel proud of him who deservedly holds the first place amongst her Bishops, and if your immediate clergy may deem themselves at liberty to give expression to their feelings as often as we shall in future hear proclaimed upon the church's infallible authority the infallibility of Pope's actions, dogma which Christ himself proclaimed more than eighteen centuries ago, we are confident that all the zealous and able advocacy which our own Archbishop has given to the glorious truth of the proclamation of which, we feel assured, will give to religion throughout the world a powerful impetus, and cause a rapid spread of growth. God loves to see his works and revelations honored, and the recent Encyclical Conception of the B. V. M. has been followed by a flood of religious prosperity not known to any previous age of Christianity; to the definition of the infallibility of Peter's successor it would be only a book forward for an equally consoling result.

A letter descriptive of the country traversed by the Pacific railroad, contains the following: Between Promontory Point the track rises rapidly. You pass through a hilly, wild and rugged country, that possesses no features of interest beyond the occasional view it affords of the lake to the southward, the extent of which you are better able to form an idea of by reason of your distance above its surface. I will here give the altitude of the summit of the Union Pacific Road, which in order to make the chain complete:

Stations.	Distance from Omaha, miles.	Feet.
Ogden	1,031	4,263
Ogallon	1,056	6,726
Promontory	1,084	4,902
Piano	1,212	6,005
Elko	1,505	5,075
Winnemucca	1,149	4,335
Reno	1,619	4,490
Truckee	1,665	5,858
Summit of Sierra Nevada	1,693	7,017
Nevada	1,743	56
Sacramento	1,774	
Stockton	1,822	
San Francisco	1,912	

Before the terminus was changed to Ogden, there was a settlement at Promontory, composed of ticket and express offices, eating-house and gambling saloons, but these have been removed, and now there is not a trace of the numerous shanties that composed the village less than a year ago.

It is now said that Fisk and Gould made at least eight millions of dollars by the famous Black Friday operations. A correspondent says: The manner in which Fisk and Gould have operated is supposed to be this: After the grand collapse, when Belden had gone financially higher than a kite, it is supposed that Fisk and Gould arranged with him to, inasmuch as he had failed for a larger amount than he could ever throw off, assume their burdens likewise as they would make a fight with him afterwards. Whenever called upon by his creditors Fisk has replied, "I was acting merely as Belden's agent; you must look to him for your money." Not long since Fisk was a portion of the list of amounts for which Belden represented he had failed and they aggregated upward of *twenty millions of dollars*. This little circumstance would, in a court of Justice, be looked upon as strong circumstantial evidence that there was a plan to stave off all the claims of the ring upon Belden, with the understanding that he should afterward be rewarded for assuming the load. As long as he had got to fail and go into bankruptcy he might as well fail for fifty as for five millions. In proof that they acted merely as Belden's agents, Fisk & Gould produce a letter dated prior to Black Friday, directing them to act on his account. This letter was actually written prior to the collapse, there is no legal escape for their creditors from this scheme of general arrangement.

A few days ago the cable announced that Turkey and Egypt had made terms. Some time ago it was announced that Rustem Bey, the agent of the Turkish Government to buy arms in this country, had been ordered home, and had departed; and now we learn that Major Paul, an English officer serving in the Egyptian army, who has been here for some time as an Inspector of Arms furnished by our manufacturers to the Khedive, has also been ordered away, and left about the 1st instant. Remarking on these facts the New York *Sun* says: These facts show clearly that the Porte and the Pasha have at last made terms of peace. It would be interesting to know the conditions of their armistice, for more than this it can hardly be. The pretension of Ismail Pasha to found an independent dynasty in Egypt, and to regulate the succession to the throne by European and not Mohammedan principles, could not be maintained for a moment on that Turkey must some day resist by war. No permanent compromise is possible between the parties."

Some interesting facts, concerning the issue of Dickens's early works in this country, are given in the *Bookseller's Guide*. The "Pickwick Papers" were published in October, 1836, by the house of Carey, Lea & Blanchard; 1,500 copies were issued, bound in boards, cloth back, price forty-five cents. In 1837 the complete "Fletcher by Boz" was published; only 1,250 copies were printed; the demand was so light that several years elapsed before another edition was required. "Oliver Twist" was issued by the same house in 1838. Mr. Dickens wrote to his American publishers, November 29, 1839, announcing the preparation of "Master Humphrey's Clock," but owing to the tardiness of mail service, the letter did not reach its destination until the following February. "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge" followed in rapid succession. A liberal price, considering the times and the reputation of the author, was paid for advance sheets of each of these works. Dickens's visit to America, in 1842, was unfortunate: he came to obtain an international copy wright and failed; he returned to England sour and crabbed, and thereafter refused to furnish advance sheets at any price.

DICKENS'N PRIVATE LIFE.

His Personal Habits—Family Difficulties, Etc.

[From the Chicago Advance.]

Everybody has heard of the Crystal Palace of 1851. Everybody also knows that the display of American industrial products at the Great Exhibition, however grand, after one council medal followed another to our inventors of reapers, and revolvers, and presses, and vulcanized caoutchouc, calling to attention that which was lacking in conveniences was compensated in design, was mean in the extreme. Visitors laughed. And the more sensitive of our own country folk—George Peabody for a time among the number—thought it was best perhaps that we should quietly withdraw and leave an arena where we were likely to achieve failure and possibly disgrace.

It was at this time, not far from the middle of June, that I received a note from Abbott Lawrence asking whether there would be any impropriety in permitting Mr. Dickens to visit our department an hour before the time was opening, and, if not, begging to do so. I replied that I would meet him. A few days afterward I had the pleasure of accompanying the distinguished novelist through our section of the Great Exhibition, and early in the following week of dining at his house on Richmond Hill.

At that time Dickens was thirty-nine. A well dressed, gentlemanly man, spare in person, hardly above middle height, rapid in movement, rather slow of speech, looking you full in the face during conversation, grave, independent, low-voiced, and apparently as far removed from the humorous as the most stolid Scotchman. The great author made no impression of the *specialité* of his genius. His questions were pertinent, of course, when it would always remained one of Mr. Pickwick.

In his own house Mr. Dickens was at that time apparently the happiest of men, and he was certainly the most genial of hosts. Of difficulties and troubles which afterward came, nothing was then suspected. Mrs. Dickens was a fine looking woman, of about five-and-thirty, of fair Saxon complexion, large lustrous eyes, finely chiseled features, her figure inclining to *embonpoint*, graceful, dignified and social in manner, motherly to excess, perhaps, when she thought the children were spoiled by custom, came romping into the dining room in dressing gown, and sensitive to her husband. The sister of Mrs. Dickens was present, and another lady. I never saw a happier family in England or America. Everything was well ordered. The dinner was capitally served. The lion's skull grew more before me. The table Dickens was the best of talkers. No man ever told a better story. He had that genial, kindly humor that lasts through life and never drops of a thunder shower," and act the part of the several sufferers to whom he lent a helping hand. It was not the accident to upon the railway, however, that caused his death even remotely. The cause was more definite and precise. He worked too hard and lived too fast. Over-work, over-excitement and rest, with him two decades more of life. He tried these a year ago, and at that time staved off the threatened attack. But the old habit of life work returned, the system was more and more overtaxed, and the final explosion of blood on the brain, long predicted by medical men, brought about the inevitable end.

Gen. Cameron says that he was paired with Senator Sprague, on the income tax, so that the vote would have amounted to nothing. If Gen. Cameron has half the influence his friends attribute to him, his presence might have been worth something. If Senators were to be excused because they had a paired off, public business would have a poor show.

DR. HART'S

STAR BITTERS,

A carefully Compounded Specific for

Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa Flatulence, Chills and Fever, &c., &c., &c.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

A. J. RANKIN,

DRUGGIST,

44 SIXTH STREET, (old St. Clair), third door above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, In B

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

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Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1870.

The local market continues quite active; there is no pressing demand for loans by heavy houses, but the wool and other leading interests are steadily making demands upon it, which are pretty liberally met. There is still some inconvenience felt from the scarcity of currency, but this will soon be remedied by regular instalments from the East.

—The New York gold market, which had been greatly excited by the warlike aspect of European affairs, is still in an unsettled condition, the feeling changing as the varying dispatches are received. The prevailing opinion that war between France and Prussia was inevitable caused heavy purchases of gold, which carried the price up to 115⅞. The belief was strengthened by the sharp decline in all the securities in the foreign markets. Later, however, there was a change in the tone of the market, owing to the receipt of dispatches saying England is to attempt a mediation between France and Prussia. These dispatches were attended with a decline to 113¾. Before the formal opening of the Gold Room the sales were between 114⅝ and 115⅝. The first recorded sale was at 115⅝, between which and 113¾ all the sales have since been made. In the gold loan market the following have been the carrying rates, which have been paid in the order quoted: 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 2 and 3 per cent. In a single instance gold lent "flat." Whatever may be the ultimate benefits, in case of a protracted war, to American trade and American securities, there is but little doubt that the first effect of a declaration of war would be to stimulate an export of gold, which would of course naturally be attended with an increase in the premium. The developments in the negotiations between France and Prussia, it is unnecessary to say, are anxiously awaited.

—The New York *Evening Post* of Monday says: The week opens on an easy money market as far as borrowers on call are concerned, and rates on this class of loans are quoted at three to five per cent., with the bulk of the business at four per cent. In commercial paper little is doing, and choice acceptances are quoted at 6 to 6½ per cent., and inferior grades at 7 to 9 per cent. The influences of the European war on the money market is freely canvassed to-day. Should there be a heavy shipment of specie it would of course weaken the reserve of the bank, which would, in turn, exert a hardening tendency on rates. It is an open question whether the European capital left here on account of the higher rates of interest which it commands would be withdrawn in amounts sufficient to produce a serious stringency.

The government bond market has been feverish in tone, although the fluctuations have not been as wide as the range of gold would seem to warrant; the effect of the heavy decline in the foreign markets having been largely neutralized by the advance in the gold premium here. The prices at the first board and at one o'clock appear below. The Assistant Treasurer *ad interim* to-day received proposals to sell to the government 5-20 bonds in sufficient amount to cover the currency received from last Friday's gold sale of the July interest on the Sinking and Special Fund bonds.

In the State bond market the business was chiefly in new Tennessees, which were strong at 65½@66⅔.

The stock market was active until nearly twelve o'clock, when it became dull, and has so continued up to the time of writing. Prices opened a fraction lower than Saturday evening's closing quotations, and declined from ½ to 1 per cent., the lowest figure having been made before the first board, since which there has been a gradual recovery, the market at the time of writing being firm. Touching railroad stocks, should war be declared between France and Prussia it is expected that any disturbance to the money market which might follow, and which would be calculated to depress prices, would be counterbalanced by the increased business which the transportation of grain and other products would give the leading roads of the country.

The New York *Herald* says: *The chief topic* of interest in financial circles is *the question* of war or peace in Europe, and the probable results on American interests. Among the leading foreign bankers the opinion prevails that no war will take place, but at the same time they decline to draw for round amounts under the rates for sixty days' sight drafts. Bankers' bills are in demand and command relatively higher prices than commercial bills. In the event of war, the difference will be still more in favor of prime bankers' bills. The shipments of specie would be on a large scale. The price of gold already indicates the upward movement which will probably take place at first in the event of war. European investment funds, after the first outbreak of hostilities, and when the money markets of Europe become settled, will find their way naturally into our Government bonds, as the safest and best security at a distance from the seat of war. The investment of European capital in American securities would be increased by the disturbance of the money markets in Europe consequent on war. The highest price for gold would cause an advance in currency quotations, more especially in Government bonds.

The New York *Herald* says: A curious problem is about to be solved concerning the Government securities. Should Europe go to war we shall doubtless have testimony from impartial witnesses as to the stability of our national credit, for in such a case we shall see either a large and general return of the bonds held abroad, or a comparatively trifling resumption of them. It is significant of the extent this movement will reach that while a sharp decline in rentes and consols our securities have been comparatively steady in London, Paris and Frankfort. The market here was lower on the news, it is true, but the decline has been less than the Currency bill has been regarded as prejudicial to higher prices, for the reason that it was generally expected that the Secretary of the Treasury would be compelled to stop his bond purchases in order to redeem the three per cents.

The Southern State bonds were active for the Tennessees and North Carolinas, but otherwise steady and dull.

Money was easy at three to four per cent, with exceptions at five. Commercial paper was in request at six and six and a half per cent. for prime double names.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm at the close, on the basis of 109½ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling and 110¾ for sight.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds '62	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '64	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '65, new	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½
10-40s	107¾	107¾
Gold	115⅞	115⅞

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 12, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
N. Y. Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93	92¾	92¾	93¼
Erie	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Reading	103½	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Harlem		119					
Michigan Cent'l	119		119				
Lake Shore	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½	99¾
Illinois Central	140		140				
Cleve. & Pitts	91		91				
Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do preferred	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Rock Island	116	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
St. Paul	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Do pre ferred	80¾	80¾	80¾	80	80	80¾	80¾
Fort Wayne		95	95				
Alton pref		117		117			
Ohio & Miss	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¼	35¼
Hartford & Erie		103¾		104¾			
N. J. Central		104					
Wabash		55¾		54¾			
Do preferred		73		74			
Canton		57¾		57			
W. U. Tel		34¾		34¾			
Quicksilver		6¼		6¼			
Pacific Mail		41¾	41¾	41	41	40¾	41¾
Adams Express		68		68			
Wells Fargo		153		154			
American		93		93			
United States		48¾		48¾			
Gold	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	114¾	113⅞	113⅞

A comparison between Monday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Ad.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	98¾	97¾		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	94	93¾		¼
Erie	72¾	73	¼	
Harlem	139	128		1
Reading	103¾	102¾		1¼
Illinois Central	140	140		
Cleve. and Pitts	90¾	91	¼	
North western	82½	82¾	¼	
Do. preferred	86	87¾	1	
Rock Island	116¼	115¾		½
St. Paul	63½	63¾	¼	
Do. preferred	80	80¾	¾	
Fort Wayne	94¾	95½	¾	
Ohio and Miss	35¼	35½	¼	
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		
Adams Express	68¾	68		¾
Wabash	54½	54¾	¼	
Do. preferred	76	74½		1½
Lake Shore	100	99¾		¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day he attends to purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Wednesday. Cotton nominally lower at 18½@18¾c. Hemp unchanged at $14@$15 for unprepared. Flax dull at $2 80@3c. Hemp bagging 30c. Lead—low grades firm and wanted and other qualities quiet; choice X sold at $4 75; XX $5 00@5 10; XXX $5 50@6 00. Wheat—spring dull and lower at 85@86c for No. 2; fall declined 2@3c; No. 2 fall at 112@113c; No. 1 do at 116@117c; choice to fancy $1 20@1 30; all new. Corn weak and 1@2c lower; quoted at 36@37c for mixed; yellow 39@40c; white 40@41c. Oats dull and lower at 36@36c. Rye dull at 78@80c. Whisky dull at $1 00. Groceries dull and unchanged. Provisions firm; pork $16 for jobbing sales; $15 for shoulders; clear rib 17¾@17¾c; clear 18c. Lard dull and unchanged. Cattle firm at 4@5c for fair to prime, and 6@7½c for choice to extra. Hogs firm at 7¼@8c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1870.

GENERAL MARKETS—Advices from Europe still continue of a belligerent character, and matters generally are in a feverish, unsettled condition, and if may be some days ere the worst is known, when everything will find its level. Other countries are shaken to their centres about what shall succeed the exiled Queen of an effete, bankrupt nation, while we are gathering an abundant harvest—enough for ourselves and to feed opposing armies, should the threatened war actually break out.

European advices, as stated, has had the effect of disturbing the hitherto quiet state of the market, and in particular the articles of sugars, coffees, breadstuffs and provisions, and although the advance now has been but slight, there is no telling where matters will end. In the meantime, both buyers and sellers will pursue the line of prudence and safety.

Flour—There is no change in flour, the mills and leading houses having a sufficient supply on hand to meet all the demands of the home and export markets. The receipts since yesterday were 503 bbls.

Grain—Eastern advices state that wheat has advanced 2@3c ₱ bush, but as yet there has been no raise in this market, though the tendency is upward. Other grains are quiet and unchanged.

Bacon and provisions continue steady with a fair trade demand, and as remarked yesterday, "holders of round lots are in the best of humor at the situation of the market." Prices remain unchanged, and business may be quoted brisk for the season.

Altogether, the situation of the market is encouraging, all branches of legitimate trade doing a thriving business, with well grounded hopes for better days following the dull season.

Below we give the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

FLOUR—The market was quiet and unchang ed, the sales confined chiefly to meet the daily demand of the home market. Receipts since our last 503 barrels. We continue the store rates for choice standard brands baker's flour at $6 50@6 75. Sales were made in sacks at 25c@50c less for Minnesota, and Wisconsin $6 75@7 00; other brands quoted at $6 25, 6 50@7 00 in bbls. Sales 250@300 less in sacks. The mills quote as follows: Southern number in bbls, $7 30; in sacks, $7 00; Eclipse flour, $6 60 in bbls; $6 30 in sacks; Miama Valley mills $6 30 in bbls; $6 00 in sacks; White Cliff, $5 60 in bbls; $5 30 in sacks. * * Green band in bbls $6 in sacks $7 70; * * double extra $7 30 in bbls; $7 in sacks; * extra family $6 60 in bbls and $6 30 in sacks; red wheat flour $6 30 in bbls and $6 in sacks; Winfield mills extra $5 60 and $5 30 in sacks. Fancy St. Louis is selling at $7 50@8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market was fairly active, the supply being scarcely equal to the demand. The receipts since our last were only 20 boxes. Prices remain unchanged, with sales at 10, 12@13c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—Is quiet and unchanged, with moderate sales at 80@85c ₱ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on the market is not a large one. The demand is restricted to small amounts, merely to meet the present wants of the trade, the season is just drawing to a close. The nominal rates were: Apples 6@6½c. Peaches—quarters, 5@6c; halves, 7@8c ₱ lb.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Buckets, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 25; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; sine wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

HAY—The farmers are not sending much hay, cold rye, just now, yet the market is well supplied with both, and sales are made at store at $15@16 between which and $13@14 all the sales have since been made. In the gold loan market the following have been the carrying rates, which have been paid in the order quoted: 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 2 and 3 per cent. In a single instance gold lent "flat." Whatever may be the ultimate benefits, in case of a protracted war, to American trade and American securities, there is but little doubt that the first effect of a declaration of war would be to stimulate an export of gold, which would of course naturally be attended with an increase in the premium. The developments in the negotiations between France and Prussia, it is unnecessary to say, are anxiously awaited.

—*The New York Evening Post* of Monday says: The week opens on an easy money market as far as borrowers on call are concerned, and rates on this class of loans are quoted at three to five per cent., with the bulk of the business at four per cent. In commercial paper little is doing, and choice acceptances are quoted at 6 to 6½ per cent., and inferior grades at 7 to 9 per cent. The influences of the European war on the money market is freely canvassed to-day. Should there be a heavy shipment of specie it would of course weaken the reserve of the bank, which would, in turn, exert a hardening tendency on rates. It is an open question whether the European capital left here on account of the higher rates of interest which it commands would be withdrawn in amounts sufficient to produce a serious stringency.

The government bond market has been feverish in tone, although the fluctuations have not been as wide as the range of gold would seem to warrant; the effect of the heavy decline in the foreign markets having been largely neutralized by the advance in the gold premium here. The prices at the first board and at one o'clock appear below. The Assistant Treasurer *ad interim* to-day received proposals to sell to the government 5-20 bonds in sufficient amount to cover the currency received from last Friday's gold sale of the July interest on the Sinking and Special Fund bonds.

In the State bond market the business was chiefly in new Tennessees, which were strong at 65½@66⅔.

The stock market was active until nearly twelve o'clock, when it became dull, and has so continued up to the time of writing. Prices opened a fraction lower than Saturday evening's closing quotations, and declined from ½ to 1 per cent., the lowest figure having been made before the first board, since which there has been a gradual recovery, the market at the time of writing being firm. Touching railroad stocks, should war be declared between France and Prussia it is expected that any disturbance to the money market which might follow, and which would be calculated to depress prices, would be counterbalanced by the increased business which the transportation of grain and other products would give the leading roads of the country.

The New York *Herald* says: *The chief topic* of interest in financial circles is *the question* of war or peace in Europe, and the probable results on American interests. Among the leading foreign bankers the opinion prevails that no war will take place, but at the same time they decline to draw for round amounts under the rates for sixty days' sight drafts. Bankers' bills are in demand and command relatively higher prices than commercial bills. In the event of war, the difference will be still more in favor of prime bankers' bills. The shipments of specie would be on a large scale. The price of gold already indicates the upward movement which will probably take place at first in the event of war. European investment funds, after the first outbreak of hostilities, and when the money markets of Europe become settled, will find their way naturally into our Government bonds, as the safest and best security at a distance from the seat of war. The investment of European capital in American securities would be increased by the disturbance of the money markets in Europe consequent on war. The highest price for gold would cause an advance in currency quotations, more especially in Government bonds.

The New York *Herald* says: A curious problem is about to be solved concerning the Government securities. Should Europe go to war we shall doubtless have testimony from impartial witnesses as to the stability of our national credit, for in such a case we shall see either a large and general return of the bonds held abroad, or a comparatively trifling resumption of them. It is significant of the extent this movement will reach that while a sharp decline in rentes and consols our securities have been comparatively steady in London, Paris and Frankfort. The market here was lower on the news, it is true, but the decline has been less had not the Currency bill been regarded as prejudicial to higher prices, for the reason that it was generally expected that the Secretary of the Treasury would be compelled to stop his bond purchases in order to redeem the three per cents.

The Southern State bonds were active for the Tennessees and North Carolinas, but otherwise steady and dull.

Money was easy at three to four per cent, with exceptions at five. Commercial paper was in request at six and six and a half per cent. for prime double names.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm at the close, on the basis of 109½ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling and 110¾ for sight.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds '62	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '64	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '65, new	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½
10-40s	107¾	107¾
Gold	115⅞	115⅞

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 12, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
N. Y. Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93	92¾	92¾	93¼
Erie	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Reading	103½	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Harlem		119					
Michigan Cent'l	119		119				
Lake Shore	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½	99¾
Illinois Central	140		140				
Cleve. & Pitts	91		91				
Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do preferred	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Rock Island	116	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
St. Paul	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Do pre ferred	80¾	80¾	80¾	80	80	80¾	80¾
Fort Wayne		95	95				
Alton pref		117		117			
Ohio & Miss	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¼	35¼
Hartford & Erie		103¾		104¾			
N. J. Central		104					
Wabash		55¾		54¾			
Do preferred		73		74			
Canton		57¾		57			
W. U. Tel		34¾		34¾			
Quicksilver		6¼		6¼			
Pacific Mail		41¾	41¾	41	41	40¾	41¾
Adams Express		68		68			
Wells Fargo		153		154			
American		93		93			
United States		48¾		48¾			
Gold	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	114¾	113⅞	113⅞

A comparison between Monday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Ad.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	98¾	97¾		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	94	93¾		¼
Erie	72¾	73	¼	
Harlem	139	128		1
Reading	103¾	102¾		1¼
Illinois Central	140	140		
Cleve. and Pitts	90¾	91	¼	
North western	82½	82¾	¼	
Do. preferred	86	87¾	1	
Rock Island	116¼	115¾		½
St. Paul	63½	63¾	¼	
Do. preferred	80¾	80¾	¾	
Fort Wayne	94¾	95½	¾	
Ohio and Miss	35¼	35½	¼	
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		
Adams Express	68¾	68		¾
Wabash	54½	54¾	¼	
Do. preferred	76	74½		1½
Lake Shore	100	99¾		¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day he attends to purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 12—Wednesday. Cotton nominally lower at 18½@18¾c. Hemp unchanged at $14@$15 for unprepared. Flax dull at $2 80@3c. Hemp bagging 30c. Lead—low grades firm and wanted and other qualities quiet; choice X sold at $4 75; XX $5 00@5 10; XXX $5 50@6 00. Wheat—spring dull and lower at 85@86c for No. 2; fall declined 2@3c; No. 2 fall at 112@113c; No. 1 do at 116@117c; choice to fancy $1 20@1 30; all new. Corn weak and 1@2c lower; quoted at 36@37c for mixed; yellow 39@40c; white 40@41c. Oats dull and lower at 36@36c. Rye dull at 78@80c. Whisky dull at $1 00. Groceries dull and unchanged. Provisions firm; pork $16 for jobbing sales; $15 for shoulders; clear rib 17¾@17¾c; clear 18c. Lard dull and unchanged. Cattle firm at 4@5c for fair to prime, and 6@7½c for choice to extra. Hogs firm at 7¼@8c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅞.

NEW YORK, July 12—P. M.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET

Were comparatively quiet during the forenoon, although gold was extremely sensitive, attributable to cable reports concerning the prospect of a war. London telegrams, at the opening of business, reported an improved feeling and the general recovery in prices, 5-20s of '62 being quoted at 88¾; this is owing to a London report that Leopold has declined the Spanish throne. Later telegrams, dated at two o'clock, denied this report, and said that an unsatisfied feeling again prevailed, 5-20s of '62 having declined to 87½. Foreign bankers, whose actions now control the premium, were sellers on the early dispatches and buyers on the later, before formal opening of the Gold Room.

GOLD

Sold at 114 to 113, the first recorded transaction being at 113¾, after which there was an advance to 113⅝, a decline to 113¼, and a return to 113¾. In the afternoon the excitement in the Gold Room was intense, and fluctuations were wide and frequent. At one time a private cable message reported a panic on the Berlin Bourse in sympathy with a decline in securities at Frankfort. The Gold and the result was a rise to 114, with enormous fluctuations. At the juncture a report was received that Leopold had withdrawn, and this caused a tumble to 112, when the downward course was arrested by the announcement from Washington that the funding bill had been defeated in the House. Under this news the market recovered for a time, between 113¾@113⅝, but as soon as it was reported that the difficulties between Prussia and France had been amicably adjusted, the wildest excitement followed, and the market fluctuated under bear's raids, and the bull's counter operators, and did not stop until 112 had been reached, at which closing there was a rally to 112⅝, with a strong market. Carrying rates 4@5 per cent. Clearances $122,000,000. Exchange $200,000.

MONEY

In good demand at 4@6 per cent. on call.

STERLING

Firm at 109¾@110.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened heavy and lower, but closed higher and strong. Coupons, 1881, 114¾@115; do 1862, 110¼@110½; do 1864, 110¼@110½; do 1865, 110¼@110½; do new, 109¾@109¾; do 1867, 109¾@109¾; do 1868, 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 107¾@107¾; currency, 114@114½.

OTHER SECURITIES

Quiet. Missouris, 90; old Tennessees, 65¾; new do 65¾; old Virginias, 67; new do, old North Carolinas, 33; new do, 34.

STOCKS

The market during the morning in the main was heavy, with principal dealings in Lake Shore, Reading, Rock Island, New York Central and Pittsburgh, Ohio and Mississippi, Northwestern preferred and Wabash. In the afternoon the tone was stronger and active on the entire list, the improved feeling being based on the European news and the action of the funding bill in the House. The prices are about up to the highest of the day.

Canton 57; Cumberland 37; Western Union Telegraph 34¼; Quicksilver 6¼; Pacific Mail 41¾; New York Central 97¾; Erie 73; preferred 87; Adams Express 68; Wells, Farge & Co. 153¾; American 93; United States 48¾; Harlem 128¾; Reading 102¾; Michigan Central 119; Lake Shore 99¾; Illinois Central 140; Pittsburgh 91; Northwest 82¾; preferred 87¾; Rock Island, 115¾; New Jersey Central 104; St. Paul 63¾; preferred 80; Western Union 55½; do preferred 74; Fort Wayne 95¾; Terre Haute 23; preferred 45; Chicago and Alton 116; do preferred 126; Ohio and Mississippi 35¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph 24; preferred 43; Columbus and Cincinnati 83¾; Burlington 101; Cohoes 54; Indiana Central 90; Indiana 97.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $72,980,668; currency $11,812,725.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 4,000 bush; shipments, 12,000 bush. Market quiet and unchanged with a good inquiry for No. 2 spring; sales of 3,000 bush, shipments amounted to only 20 tcs. We continue to quote, as the current rates, Plain shoulders 14c; canvassed sugared do 16@16½c; sides, rimbed, 17c; clear sides 17½c; breakfast bacon 19½@20c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 22@23c. Lard is quoted at 17c in tierces, and 18½c in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork $21 50@22. Beef tongues $8 ₱ dozen; sheep do $1. Dried beef firm and advancing; sales at 25c@26c.

BUTTER—The market was steady for a good trade demand. Buyers were more inclined to purchase. The receipts were 18 packages. We are noted sales of good lots suitable for shipping at 16@17c; choice jor family use nicely put up at 19@20c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied. The store rates ranges as follows: Hurl $1 75 ₱ doz; No 1 $1 50; No 2 $1 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

WHISKY—The market for whisky is quiet and firm and the prices are unchanged. There was a fair amount of sales at the following figures: Proof whisky $1 12, and highwines $1 07 ₱ gallon; prices old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

SEARCH—Pearl at 6¾c; Satin Gloss 11¼c; Corn Starch 11c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 16c, and Stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10¾c; chemical olive 7½c; No. 1 do 6½c.

APPLES—The supply is becoming daily more abundant, and is still inadequate to meet the demand. Sales are made, as per quality, at $4 @7 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

CASTOR OIL—Market dull and prices very weak: we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 22½@23c ₱ gallon.

PEARLASH—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 20@5c less for Minnesota, and Wisconsin $6 75@7 00; other brands quoted at $6 25, 6 50@7 00 in bbls. Sales 250@300 less in sacks. The mills quote as follows: Southern number in bbls, $7 30; in sacks, $7 00; Eclipse flour, $6 60 in bbls; $6 30 in sacks; Miama Valley mills $6 30 in bbls; $6 00 in sacks; White Cliff, $5 60 in bbls; $5 30 in sacks. * * Green band in bbls $6 in sacks $7 70; * * double extra $7 30 in bbls; $7 in sacks; * extra family $6 60 in bbls and $6 30 in sacks; red wheat flour $6 30 in bbls and $6 in sacks; Winfield mills extra $5 60 and $5 30 in sacks. Fancy St. Louis is selling at $7 50@8 00 per bbl.

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U. S. Bonds '65, new	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tobacco, Cigars and Coffee—Arbuckles & Co.
Reinhardsburg Seminary—Rev. Joseph Waugh.
Horse for sale—Loughry's Stable.
Safe for Sale—J. R. Walkinshaw.
Farms, City, Village and Country Property for Sale and Exchange—Croft & Phillips.
Summer Resort—F. A. Gibbon.
Horse Wanted—Box 3, Pittsburgh Postoffice.
Enterprise Insurance Company—Geo. W. Dean.
Dividend—Pittsburgh Gas Co.
Dry Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Iron Door for Sale—McKee, Murphy & Co.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
New Books—E. S. Davis & Co.
Excursion to Lake Superior—S. D. Caldwell.
Steam Pumps, Engines, &c—Faber & Van Doren.
Pianos for Rent—Charlotte Blume.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Trot at Oakland Park—July 14.
Pianos for Rent—Charlotte Blume.
Drug Store for Sale—J. K. Wallace.
Pianos for Sale—Charlotte Blume.
Pupils Wanted—L. H. Buckingham.
Plows—Woods & Brown.
Pure Teas and Coffees—E. B. Freeman.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Spalding's Glue.
Jewelers—John Stevenson's Sons & Co.
Steam Air Pump, Damals & Co.
Cholera—Harris' Cramp Cure.
Dysentery—Harris's Summer Cordial.
Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Summer Complaint—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Diarrhœa—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.
Steam Engines—Faber & Van Doren.
Refinery for Sale—J. C. Buffum.
Storeroom and Dwelling for Rent—J. G. Rodgers.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Patent Sewing Cribs—Emmons & Weise.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Cod Liver Oil—Harris & Ewing.
Tuscarora Academy—Begins September 7.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Baskett, Mary, Cooper Dale, Pa.	3
Boothe, Annie, Portsmouth, Pa.	3
Croft, Elizabeth, Winnek, Ill.	3
Evans, Wm. J., Oakville, Ohio	3
Kay, deceased, Enfon, N. C.	3
Scott, S. M. C., New Lisbon, Ohio	3
Tret, Geo., Apollo, Pa.	3

ZOUAVE MEETING.—The Twelfth Ward Zouaves will meet in Independence Engine House, Wednesday evening.

HIS NAME—Edward Meenen is the name of the lad who was taken to the House of Refuge on Monday.

WATER PIPES.—We are glad to note that water is soon to be extended to East Liberty and Pittsburgh, a petition having been laid on the improved portion of Webster avenue.

ACCIDENT.—A son of Robert Scott, of Bedford avenue, fell from a new building, corner Bedford avenue and Gum street, Monday afternoon, and received painful injuries.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—On motion of David Reed, Esq., Messrs. Thomas B. Kerr, J. A. McQuade and J. A. Emery were yesterday duly qualified and admitted as practicing attorneys in the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, etc.

THE NEW COURT ROOM.—No one except lawyers and reporters are allowed inside the new Quarter Sessions Court room. Country Squires sometimes get indignant at the order of the Judges.

FOOT CRUSHED.—On Monday afternoon J. P. Pearson, employed at Reese's machine shop, had his foot crushed by the falling of a piece of casting. He was taken to his home in the Twelfth ward and attended by Dr. Clark.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.—The stonework of the new High School Building has been finished to the second story. It is almost as smooth as glass. It will be a magnificent structure when completed.

PAINTING.—We observe that the County Clerk's office is being painted and renovated. The Clerk has appropriated the room adjoining, formerly occupied by the Orphans' Court Clerk, and he will not be so badly cramped for room as heretofore.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—Messrs J. R. Weldin & Co., at their store, No. 101 Wood street, are prepared to supply distillers, brewers, dealers, cigar makers, and others, with the United States revenue books required by law. All orders for these books will be promptly filled, and at moderate prices, at No. 101 Wood street.

OIL DEALERS' AMUSEMENT.—For lack of something better, the fun-loving dealers in the fluid, whiled away the afternoon yesterday speculating on the probable result of a single scull race which is to come off over the Allegheny course, on Saturday. "Guessing" was brisk.

STOCK CENSUS.—The enumeration of horses, mules and cattle in the county of Pittsburgh has been concluded and the following figures from the census return of live stock in Pittsburgh:

Horses	2,885
Mules	1,000
Cattle	823

GOING WEST.—One hundred and fifty troops from Carlisle Barracks, passed through the city early yesterday morning, on their way to Omaha, where they will join the Fifth United States Cavalry. Later three hundred recruits from Governor's Island came in on their way to St. Paul. They are to join the Twentieth Infantry.

LOCKED UP.—The police yesterday apprehended the notorious Jim Mackrell for disorderly behavior near the Point. Jim has only been released from the Workhouse a day or two since, and this "high" will be very likely to insure him from such a much longer period than that which he has just served out.

STREET FIGHT.—A well known barrister of this city and a professor of Indian Clubs and fish basket entertainments, became involved in a fistic fight on Wylie avenue, yesterday. The professor was worsted in the fight. Mr. McCarthy is entitled to a great deal of credit for the bravery displayed.

PAYMASTER APPOINTED.—Mr. Wm. A. Tomlinson has been appointed paymaster of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and on yesterday entered upon the duties of his position. Possessed of sterling business qualities, and pleasing manners, Mr. Tomlinson is a gentleman well calculated to make a popular and valuable officer.

PRESBYTERIAN FEMALE SEMINARY.—It is stated that the large residence and grounds, consisting of ten acres, belonging to Mr. George A. Berry, in the Twenty-second ward, has been purchased by the Presbyterians of this city, and will be occupied this fall as a Female Seminary. Rev. Mr. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian Church, is spoken of as the principal.

STOCK SALES.—The following stocks were sold last evening, on second floor of A. McIlwaine's Auction Room, 166 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 71 00
M. and M. National Bank	68 50
Exchange National Bank	69 00
Exchange National Bank	68 50
German National Bank	146 00
Monongahela Navigation Co.	52 75
Monongahela Navigation Co.	52 50

CARRIAGE BEGGING.—Considerable attention has been attracted for the past few days by a man who, accompanied by his wife, rides about the city, having a card attached to his carriage, announcing the fact that he has been a constant sufferer from rheumatism since 1853, and asking assistance from those who may be disposed to help him, as he desires to travel through the country. The gentleman's friendship furnished carriage is certainly a novelty.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in the city, for the week ending July 10, is *sixty-six*—an increase of twelve over the previous week. Of these, fifteen were from cholera infantum, seven from consumption, seven from convulsions, two from diphtheria, one from small-pox, three from scarlet fever, and the remainder from other diseases. Of the whole number, twenty-four were under one year, and twenty-one between one and ten years. The mortality among children calls for special care on the part of parents.

BANNER PRESENTATION AT ELIZABETH.—A delegation of Good Templars from Monongahela City, consisting of thirty carriages, headed by Prof. McClane's brass band, visited Child Harrard Lodge No. 713 of Elizabeth, Pa., on Monday evening last, and were warmly received by them, after which they proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where a beautiful banner was presented to the said Lodge by Child W. Harrard, after whom the lodge is named. The presentation speech was made by John Horne, and responded to by Rev. Norcross. Speeches were also made by Chil W. Harrard, Rev. J. K. Cramer, J. L. Norfolk and Lodge officers. The affair was one of great interest, and will long be remembered by Lodge No. 713.

HANDED IN HIS CLOTHES.—Yesterday one of Mayor Brush's officers handed in his uniform, the explanation for the resignation will be necessary to take the reader back to an item in yesterday's paper, recording the arrest of Kate Johnson and Jas. Mason and Wm. Kane, Third avenue, Monday night. As stated then, their quarrel consisted in a war of words, simply, and the policeman referred to appeared to be the subject. At any rate, the officer considered that the matter was one for legal investigation, and so handed in his "chips." The females were each fined $5 and costs. Subsequently Kate Johnston appeared before Alderman Neeper and charged the officer with surety of the peace, and a warrant was issued.

A Bold Till Tapper.

John F. Harris went into the meat shop of Wm. Peters, on Penn avenue, Ninth ward, and noticing a half dollar on the counter picked it up. Then he put his hand in the money drawer, and before the proprietor was aware, seized a handful of change and disappeared, followed by the excited proprietor. At the corner of Canal street and Penn avenue, police officers Craig and Weisenburg were encountered. Harris was pointed out and chase being made, he was apprehended. It was found that he had taken $16 50 out of the drawer. Information was made against him, and after a hearing he was lodged in jail for trial.

FIRE IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

Tyler & Co.'s Hoe Factory Burned—Loss $9,000—Insurance $5,000.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past three o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the hoe factory of Messrs. Tyler & Co., corner of Twenty-seventh and Railroad streets, in the Twelfth ward. The works were soon enveloped in flames, and although the alarm was promptly sounded, and the fire apparatus quickly on the ground, the works were totally destroyed, with the exception of the office, and a building containing the forges. The loss is estimated at $9,000. There is an insurance of $5,000, in eastern companies, with the exception of a small risk in the Enterprise.

The origin of the fire is altogether unknown. The works has been stopped three months, and were just getting ready to start again. There was no fire in the building, except a small fire under the boiler, from which it was impossible to communicate accidentally. It is therefore presumed that the works were fired maliciously.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Central High School—Admissions Thereto—The Faculty Re-Elected—German in the School—Reports of Finances—Deaf and Dumb School—Miscellaneous Matters.

The Central Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, in its rooms third floor, No. 81 Fourth avenue.

President John Wilson occupied the chair and the following members were present: Messrs. Anderson, Chadwick, Craig, Fleming, Getty, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Laufman, Mays, Mitchell, Neckermann, Nobbs, Shaw, Sims and Taylor.

The minutes of the previous regular and special meetings were read and approved.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Secretary read a communication from the Howard School Board, requesting the introduction of German into their schools. Petitions signed by two hundred and sixteen citizens of the ward accompanie the communication. Accepted and filed.

A second communication was received from a committee of German citizens, asking for the introduction of German into the city schools. This was also accepted and filed.

A motion was made to refer them to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, but several members thought it would be better to wait until the committee reported on the communications already referred to them. No action was therefore taken.

THE HIGH SCHOOL—REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

The Secretary read the following report:

GENTLEMEN:—During the month ending June 24th, the school was in session eighteen days. The attendance is shown by the following

RECAPITULATION:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
High School	68	86	154
Normal School	1	70	71
Commercial School	65	11	76
Totals	134	167	301

A summary of the attendance for the year ending June 1st, 1870, is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
High School	110	124	234
Normal School	2	132	133
Commercial School	238	32	270
Totals	349	288	637

A complete summary of the attendance in the Commercial department for the year ending June 1st, 1870, shows the following: 341 males and 53 females:

A comparative view of the total attendance for 1868-9 and 1869-70 showed the following:

	1868-9.			1869-70.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
High School	99	105	204	110	124	234
Normal School	1	90	91	1	132	133
Commercial School	190	28	218	238	32	270
Totals	290	223	513	349	288	637

The above tabular view shows that all departments were more fully attended during the past year than during the year previous—the total increase being 124.

In concusion I would state that the figures plainly show that the past year has been one of great prosperity in the history of the school. The Faculty of the institution, enhanced by the quality of their numbers and the intelligence of the quarters occupied by the school. This labor has, however, been sweetened by the fact that the pupils, as a body, have exhibited increased zeal and attainments, and a marked ambition to qualify themselves for the advantages which your generosity has afforded them.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILOTUS DEAN, Principal.

The report was received and filed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary reported that since the meeting of the Board on June 16th, warrants to the amount of $24,280 10 had been drawn on the Treasurer. Accepted and filed.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. G. H. Anderson, presented the following report:

The Committee on Finance respectfully reports:

Amount of overdraft last month	$3,373 63
Warrants drawn during the month	24,280 10
Total payments	$27,653 73
Actual, which we have collections from all sources	$22,185 95
Leaving a deficit of	$4,467 78

We would respectfully recommend your Board to require prompt payment for tuition and rents accruing.

The report was accepted and filed.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Laufman presented the following report of the Committee on High School:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee beg leave to submit the following report:

For the past school year the relations between the Committee and the Faculty have been pleasant and satisfactory, and your Committee can see no reason for a change either in the Faculty, either their number and compensation or their re-election. We also regret that the present building will not permit the introduction of an additional primary, however, will be obviated in the completion of the new building. Report accepted and filed, and on motion the clause recommending the re-election of the High School Faculty was adopted. The Janitor was also re-elected.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Mr. Craig, from the Music Committee, stated that the Committee had decided to recommend the re-election of the present music teachers, Messrs. Kerner, Schmitz and Weise. Report accepted and filed, and the teachers named re-elected.

GERMAN AGAIN.

Mr. Nobbs said that a meeting of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries had not been held since the petitions for the introduction of German in the schools had been presented, and of course no action was taken.

Mr. Neckermann moved that the Committee be requested to report at their regular meeting. Carried.

Mr. Harrison suggested that those in favor of the measure present to the Committee a plan by which German may be introduced into the schools.

On motion of Mr. Getty the communications presented at this meeting were referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

THE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL—RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. Craig, Chairman of the Committee on Deaf and Dumb Schools, submitted the following rules and regulations for the Deaf and Dumb school:

All pupils before being admitted must receive a permit from the City Superintendent or Secretary of the Central Board of Education. Permits to be given upon the following conditions being complied with:

First. All applicants residing in the city shall furnish the petition for private schools of a member of the sub-district in which they reside, file a certificate giving name, age and residence of the applicant, and name of the parent or guardian.

Second. Applicants whose legal residence is not in the city shall, in addition to the above, file a certificate from the Secretary of the Secretary of the School Board in which they reside, that the School Board or Board of Control has, by resolution, agreed to pay the tuition for that may be asked upon by this board, upon the filing out of the usual blank school district.

Third. Pupils may be received by complying with the first rule, and, in addition, paying the Secretary of the Board the amount that may or has been assessed for tuition per pupil.

Fourth. The tuition fee for non-residents for the ensuing year is placed at $25 per pupil.

Fifth. That the day session shall begin at 9:30 A. M and continue till 2:30 P. M., with such intermissions as shall be fixed by the teachers.

Sixth. Applicants will not be admitted without a permit from the Superintendent or Secretary of this Board, except on Thursdays of each week.

Mr. Craig explained that it was necessary to fix some regulations, as visitors to the schools were considerably annoyed by persons coming at all times.

The rules were adopted, and the Secretary instructed to have them printed and hung up in the school and in the rooms of the Board.

Mr. and Miss Woodside were re-elected teachers of the Model School.

ADMISSIONS TO THE HIGH SCHOOL—REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Craig presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee to whom was referred the report of the Principal of the High School, has had said report under consideration, would respectfully report that after a careful examination of the report and accompanying documents, we find that the whole work of examining and marking the manuscripts has been well and carefully done, and your Committee is further of the opinion that the time of this Board for the admission of pupils to the High School does not work for the best interest of the school or invite justice to the applicants. Therefore believing it desirable to secure these results, and to obviate the uniform practice of examining out all the departments of our city schools, we would respectfully recommend that promotion from the grammar school be made in the same manner as they are now made from class to class in the High School, and from one department to another in the district schools. In order to carry this recommendation into action, we would suggest the adoption of the following rule for promotion to the High School of the city. That each applicant who makes fifty per cent. answers in orthography, and an average of fifty per cent. in all other branches shall be promoted, provided that no one shall be promoted who makes less than thirty per cent. in any one branch. In relation to the residence of pupils seeking admission to the High School, your committee are satisfied that there are a number of non-residents in the list examined for admission, as well as a number who are now in attendance and who are expected to re-enter the school throughout the year.

We believe that the best method of correcting this would be to bring the responsibility of admitting on residence on the member of this Board, and require that each pupil now in or at present seeking admission shall file a certificate from the member of this board who represents the sub-district in which the pupil or applicant resides, certifying that the pupil or applicant is a legal resident of said sub-district.

Your Committee would also recommend the admission or continuance in the school of such pupils as have passed through our sub-district schools, but have changed their right of residence by removal from the city—on the payment of the cost of tuition, as fixed by this Board. We would therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution:

That all pupils on entering the High School and also those whose names are already upon the rolls shall be required to furnish to the Principal of the High School a certificate from the member of this Board who represents the sub-district in which the pupil or applicant resides, certifying that the party is a legal resident of the said sub-district; provided, however that pupils who are now in attendance and those who have passed satisfactorily the recent examination for admission, and have been pupils in our grammar schools, but are now non-residents, shall be allowed to attend (so long as there is sufficient room), on the payment of $10 annually.

Mr. Craig then stated that under the above rule the following numbers will be entitled to admission:

1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, 30, 31, 36, 37, 40, 42, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56, 59, 59, 61, 62, 66, 67, 69, 71, 72, 76, 77, 80, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 91, 101, 102, 104, 108, 111, 112, 119, 120, 122, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 132, 133, 136, 139, 140, 143, 145, 146, 150, 153, 154, 156, 158, 162, 165, 166, 170, 172, 185, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 203, 204, 206, 208, 210, 217, 218, 222, 227, 230, 231, 235, 237, 239.

Applicants holding the following numbers should, in the opinion of the Committee, be re-examined in that branch of study in which they fail below the required per centage—averages on the other branches being remarkably high:

Nos. 58, 84, 114, 123, 131, 134, 137, 157, 163, 223, 236.

Mr. Mitchell offered a substitute that no scholar be admitted who did not attain 70 per cent. in orthography, arithmetic and grammar.

Considerable discussion ensued, the Board finally laying the substitute on the table, on motion of Mr. Sims.

The report of the Committee was then received, and its recommendations adopted.

SUNDRY MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Mr. Nobbs offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears from the last report of Prof. Dean, Principal of the High School, that Prof. Bucher, teacher of German, has taught six hours per week, instead of four, for which time he had been employed by this Board, and

WHEREAS, It further appears from the German papers that the pupils have made great progress in the study of the German, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to Prof. Holtbracker for the interest and zeal he has manifested in the performance of the duties assigned him.

Resolved, That the time given by the teacher of German in the High School be increased to eight hours per week, and that the salary of said teacher be at the rate of $50 per annum.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Anderson moved that Messrs. Hartman, Nobbs and Mays be appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the Board. Carried.

ADDITIONAL TEACHERS.

Mr. Hartman stated that according to the rule giving a teacher for every forty scholars, the Franklin district was entitled to seventeen teachers, when they had only sixteen. He therefore asked for an additional teacher.

Mr. Craig said that the committee had reduced the number in this sub-district two, and the teacher asked was not an additional one, but one of these cut off. Referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, with power to act.

Mr. Chadwick made a statement to the effect that previous to consolidation there were $10 in the hands of the County Treasurer, but that official had declined to pay it, unless the Central Board disclaimed all right to the money. He stated that the Central Board had nothing to do with it, and he therefore asked the Association be passed by the Board, disclaiming all right to the money.

Mr. Craig moved that the Treasurer of the Board be required to collect the money from the County Treasurer and pay it over to Colonel Bowman on a warrant drawn by the Secretary.

Mr. Hamilton asked for an additional teacher in the Forbes Sub-district. Mr. Taylor also requested an additional teacher in the Raleigh Sub-District. Mr. Getty asked for a teacher for the Duquesne Sub-district. Referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, with power to act.

The Secretary announced the following Committee on Vacation: Messrs. Hamilton, Young, Sims, Getty and Fleming.

The Secretary read a number of bills which, on motion, were ordered to be paid.

On motion adjourned.

INDEXING THE COUNTY RECORDS.

Statement of the Commissioners.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Commissioners appointed in and by an act of Assembly approved April 2, 1870, for the purpose of compiling with one or more persons for the making of a list of new indexes to the deed and mortgage books in the Recorder's office were called upon yesterday by a gentleman from the office of the Commercial, and requested to furnish for publication the bids received by said Commissioners for the making of the said indexes.

The Commissioners have no desire to withhold any information on the subject from the public. Neither do they feel inclined to furnish a mere statement of the different bids for publication, but deem it proper to state some of the reasons governing their action in awarding the contracts.

And here it is proper to say that the Commissioners are not bound by any provision of the act of Assembly under which they act, to award the contract to the lowest bidder, or even to invite bids at all.

It was bonded for the making a new set of "perfect" indexes and to pay a fair price for making the same and no more. And for the purpose of obtaining this result the Commission was clothed with discretionary powers which they exercised, as well in inviting proposals as in awarding the contract.

When the Commissioners came to open the proposals they found there were in all sixteen bidders and seventeen bids, as follows:

A. W. Foster, Esq., two bids—the highest	$1 00 per page.
Wm. Kelly, Recorder elect	1 00
John Murphy bid	2 50
Wm. O. Dwyer bid	2 47
R. B. Petty bid for deeds	2 75
R. B. Petty bid for mortgages	2 75
Wilkinson bid	2 00
W. D. Patterson bid	2 10
W. F. Murdock bid	1 80
John J. Case bid	1 80
Jackson & Palmer bid	1 75
S. Smith bid	1 75
John Ross bid	1 50
T. Q. A. Young bid	1 45
John McK. Snodgrass bid	1 30
John A. Serrill bid	1 25
J. W. Fienneken bid	1 05
James M. Griffin bid	1 00

It will then be seen that in awarding the contract for making the indexes to the deed books there were five bids higher than the one to which the contract was awarded and eleven lower, and for the indexes to the mortgage, there were six higher and ten lower.

The Commissioners had to do one of two things; they had either to award the work to the lowest bidder, or to exercise the distinction with which the act clothes them by awarding the work to the party or parties known to them to be competent and whose bids were of such a character as would insure the completion of the work, and at the same time amount to no more than a fair compensation.

The majority of the Commissioners adopted the latter alternative. In doing so they were governed by various considerations.

They knew the character of the work to be performed, and they knew well that although the sureties offered in many cases where bail was offered in the case of Martin Glauin and James Blakeley, who had been indicted for larceny.

Henry Hoffman and William Keaton were indicted for the larceny of some carpenter tools from the shop of Messrs. Moore & Chambers, Ohio street, Allegheny, the property of William Jones. The defendants were arrested late at night in an alley, while attempting to enter a store, and the stolen tools were found in their possession. There was also an indictment for burglary, in forcing an entrance into the store. The jury convicted of the larceny, and also found a verdict of not guilty of burglary, but guilty of an attempt to commit the felony. The court sentenced each of the defendants to two years and four months in the Penitentiary, the former to the Western and the latter in the Workhouse—the sentence in the latter case to take effect on the expiration of the former one.

Christina Kemmer charged her husband, Adam Kemmer, with abandonment, and the court ordered Adam to pay ten dollars a month for the support of his wife.

Charles Edwards was accused of surety of the peace, and assault and battery, on oath of his wife. In the surety case, Edwards was ordered to give bail to keep the peace for one year. In the assault and battery case, he plead guilty and was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse.

Lewis R. Lindsey, Alderman of the Third ward, Allegheny, was placed on trial for misdemeanor in office. The charge is that he made the magistrate had included two certain parties, in a suit before him, whose interests were not in any way identical, and refused to take bail in an appeal from a judgment against one of the parties, unless the attorney would enter bail in both cases. Wm. Reardon, Esq., counsel for the party who entered the bail, was the prosecutor in this case. Mr. Reardon testified to the facts, stating that the Alderman had flatly refused to take bail for the party, (Mr. Anthony Kolodine) whom he represented, alleging that he (Mr. Reardon) desired to get rid of paying costs of the suit, that he replied that he would pay all the costs, if desired, but would not enter bail for but one of the parties; that he then left the office, and that the Alderman's business in that way, and would not allow any lawyer to come there and dictate to him; that he would enter bail for both of the parties, and in no other way. The alderman then ordered Mr. Reardon out, shaking his fist in his face, and finally taking him by the shoulders and shoving him violently from the office, striking at him several times. Mr. Reardon left the office, and Lindsey, and proved him against the wall, in self-defence. After the difficulty was over, Mr. Reardon left the office, and on cross-examination, Mr. Reardon stated that the two defendants, in the magistrate's office, had declared that he represented the father, who was in no way responsible for the debt, which had been contracted by the son, and that he had no interest in the case.

The defense alleged that the plaintiff in the case had threatened to ruin the defendants in business, and that judgment was confessed by the son; that the father, after releasing to take bail for one, might have been guilty of an irregularity, but not guilty of any misdemeanor, as he did not act from corrupt motives. The docket was exhibited in court, and showed that the bills were all in order. The magistrate would have taken the bail tendered had not Mr. Reardon ordered the surety off. The jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Archy Taylor, indicted for malicious mischief on oath of W. C. McCarthy, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, each party to pay one-half the costs.

Henry Plummer was convicted of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Caleb Johnson.

Thomas George was tried for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen. The offense consisted in receiving a quantity of rope, from some boys, who had taken it from a raft in the Allegheny river. He put it in his wagon, and was hauling it away when he was detected. He was convicted and sentenced to one year and six months in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Samuels, the boy who stole the rope above referred to, plead guilty to the larceny. Sentence deferred.

By leave of Court, a verdict of not guilty was rendered in the case of Martin Glauin and James Blakeley, who had been indicted for larceny.

Henry Hoffman and William Keaton were indicted for the larceny of some carpenter tools from the shop of Messrs. Moore & Chambers, Ohio street, Allegheny, the property of William Jones. The defendants were arrested late at night in an alley, while attempting to enter a store, and the stolen tools were found in their possession. There was also an indictment for burglary, in forcing an entrance into the store. The jury convicted of the larceny, and also found a verdict of not guilty of burglary, but guilty of an attempt to commit the felony. The court sentenced each of the defendants to two years and four months in the Penitentiary, the former to the Western and the latter in the Workhouse—the sentence in the latter case to take effect on the expiration of the former one.

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PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.

Boy Run Over by a Freight Train Last Evening—Leg Amputated.

Another of those shocking railroad accidents which send sorrow to many hearts, occurred last evening about five o'clock, on Anderson street. A boy named Frederick Reyner, who resides on the corner of Van Brenen and Forbes street, Pittsburgh, was sent to this city to carry a small package to a relative residing here. He started shortly after four o'clock, and on reaching the railroad bridge, saw a freight train crossing it, and succeeded in getting on board. When the train reached Anderson street, at which point the lad wished to alight, he jumped safely, but unfortunately forgot his package. He called to the brakesman to throw it to him, but he refused. The boy then attempted to get on the train, but in so doing a pocket of his coat caught in the corner of the car, throwing him to the ground, and two wheels of a car ran over his left leg, between the knee and the hip, crushing it into a jelly. The boy was removed to the office of Dr. Shillito, 38 Anderson street, when the wound was examined, and amputation found to be necessary.

The operation was delayed some time, because he had become quite weak from loss of blood, and it was feared that he could not survive an amputation. About nine o'clock it was decided to amputate the leg, when the operation was performed by Dr. Hamilton, assisted by Drs. Mahon, Shillito and Kirker. The unfortunate boy is following in a critical condition, not the slightest hope being entertained by the physicians for his recovery.

A Brutal Father and Husband.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Eliza J. Aiken, a resident of the sixth ward, appeared before the Mayor and related a sad story. She stated that her husband returned home the previous night in a beastly state of intoxication, and without any provocation, struck her in a brutal manner his daughter aged about twelve years. The mother interfered, when the unnatural father said he would not stop until he had killed a girl, and that was the reason he would kill her (the mother) also. He, however, was prevented from accomplishing his design. Yesterday morning he had no sooner arisen when he gathered all the clothing of the girl and burned them. Also for her school books, and would have killed the girl had she not been hurriedly removed to a neighbor's house. Mrs. Aiken then made information against her husband for surety of the peace, and he was arrested, had a hearing and in default of bail was committed for trial. At the hearing the wife could not give no reason for the brutal conduct, and he should be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Police Intelligence.

Before Mayor Callow.]

CROSS SUITS.

Matthew Woods made information yesterday before the Mayor, against Patrick and Catharine Brady for disorderly conduct. Mr. Woods stated that last April he rented some rooms of the defendants, who refused to vacate. He alleged that since that time the accused have often created a disturbance about the premises, calling him names, and otherwise acting in a disorderly manner. Patrick Brady made a similar information against Matthew and Mary Woods. A hearing was had last evening, and Brady was fined $5 and costs, and Woods on each fined five dollars and costs.

BAR ROOM DIFFICULTY.

Joseph Berger and Thomas Heck were enjoying a drink, in company with a number of their friends, yesterday, at a tavern in Sixth avenue, when a quarrel soon arose, which became warmer and warmer, until at Mr. Berger called Heck out into the street, and gave him a severe blow in the eye. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Bowden.

FORESTALLING THE MARKET.

James Marshal and Edward Thompson were before the above magistrate yesterday, on a charge of forestalling the market. They were each fined $10 and costs, the former taking an appeal and entered bonds to prosecute the same.

A CARELESS DRIVER.

A man named C. Stormer was charged yesterday, before Alderman Bowden with maliciously mischief, on oath of Wm. Bailey, who alleges that the defendant maliciously drove his horse and wagon against his buggy, and damaged it considerably. A warrant was issued.

AN UNPROFITABLE HORSE TRANSACTION.

Martin Sweitzer, a resident of Mcandless township, charged Wm. Hilliard before Alderman Bowden with obtaining $134 from him on false pretenses. It seems that the defendant maliciously drove his horse against the buggy of the complainant, damaging it considerably. A warrant was issued.

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FABER & VAN DOREN.

Depot for the Sale of Steam Pumps, Engines, Mechanics' Tools, &c., &c.

One of the most noteworthy of the many enterprises that are constantly springing into existence in our midst is that which has been inaugurated by Messrs. Faber & Van Doren, in the establishment of a depot for the sale of engines, steam pumps, machine tools, and supplies, such as brasses, belting, &c.

Yesterday a COMMERCIAL reporter spent an hour at the depot of the firm above mentioned, No. 96 Liberty street, where, under the guidance of Mr. W. A. Alexander, the accomplished Business Director, he made a hasty inspection of the superior machinery on exhibition there. He proposes to sum up the result of his operations briefly:

The first object that strikes the eye of the visitor, upon entering the establishment, is the celebrated Blake's steam pump, one of which is constantly in operation in the front window. This is certainly one of the most useful and convenient pieces of mechanism, for brewers, tanners, miners and others, that was ever invented. The pump is constructed with such nicety and strict regard for economy, that a 5-inch stroke will pump up forty hogsheads per hour. The firm have on hand steam pumps of various capacities, from forty barrels per hour to one hundred gallons per minute. This pump is one of the specialities at the depot, and is deserving of the attention of all who are in need of such an article.

The next thing which attracted the attention of the writer was the Fitchburg Vertical steam engine. One of the strongest recommendations for this engine is, aside from its general superiority of make and finish, is the small amount of space which it occupies. In small establishments, where economy of space is required, the vertical engine will be invaluable. These engines are manufactured especially for Messrs. Faber & Van Doren, by the New York Safety Steam Power Company.

The Woodworth patent planing and matching machine is also kept at the depot. Fitchburg lathes of all dimensions, from six feet to twenty feet in length, have also been put in by the firm, No. 26 Liberty street. Also, machinists' tools, and, in fact, all that can be called for.

The proprietors, Messrs. W. M. Faber and George T. Van Doren, are well and favorably known to the trade, and are gentlemen of strict integrity, and possessing large experience in the business which they are engage. The representations they give of their goods may be relied on as entirely reliable. Mr. Alexander, the Business Director, who makes the selections and purchases for the firm, has had many years' practical business, and possesses a thorough knowledge of all kinds of machinery, and is particularly careful, too, that no piece of machinery is brought here for sale that cannot be specially recommended to the public.

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